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SUMMIT CONFIRMS USSR'S NEOCOLONIALIST POLICY

AU231648 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 17 Jun 84 p 4

[Lulzim Hana article: "The CEMA Meeting -- a Confirmation of Moscow's Neocolonialist Policy"]

[Text] The 38th extraordinary session of CEMA held its proceedings in Moscow on 12-14 June at the level of party and government leaders of the member-countries. This is the first high-level meeting of the members of this organization during the past 15 years and it was postponed several times during the past 3 years.

Proceeding from the theories of the Soviet revisionists at the beginning of this decade about the "absolute necessity" of moving on to a higher decree of economic cooperation and to the "coordination of economic policy," as well as from the fact that meetings of this kind are always accompanied by "new programs," the laconic announcement made at the end of the meeting and the approving of two documents of a rather political nature could not have failed to draw attention. However, the substance of the documents approved at the meeting, together with the knowledge of Soviet policy and intentions in CEMA, do not make it difficult to draw the conclusion that the latest high-level meeting of CEMA was exploited by the Soviet Union to intensify its neocolonialist policy of economic and political integration in the so-called socialist community. This emerges also in the first document approved, which mentions the "basic orientations for the further development and deepening of the economic, scientific, and technological cooperation of the CEMA member-countries." This means not only that an acceleration of the pace of economic integration has been determined, but also that this will take place under closer Soviet control. Konstantin Chernenko himself made this clear in his 14 June speech in honor of the participants, in which he pointed out that "the most important matter is the total confirmation of the absolute necessity and effectiveness of our economic links." The CEMA meeting was organized by Moscow precisely to provide a new impetus for its own aims and to the role allocated by it to CEMA as an instrument for revisionist economic and political integration. Reports indicate that the Soviet Union managed to impose its positions and economic strategy in this organization that is controlled by it. This explains also Chernenko's satisfaction after the proceedings, when he declared that "an important step forward has been made to harmonize economic policies. We have signed important programmatic documents. We have drafted long-term cooperation instructions." The directions, tasks, and plans for economic development that were drafted at the meeting stipulate an even greater subordination of the interests and economies of the member-countries to the economy of the Soviet metropolis. This confirms once again the nature of this organization, in which the Soviet Union pursues a typical neocolonialist policy.

What strikes one about the latest high-level meeting of the leaders of the CEMA countries in Moscow is the Soviet intention and efforts to make use of that organization increasingly more as an instrument of the policy of Soviet economic expansion in other countries. The meeting approved a declaration on "international economic cooperation," which was published on 15 June and which, when divested of the well-known Soviet demagoguery about "fraternal aid," sheds light on a new neocolonialist offensive by the Soviet Union in the direction of the developing countries through CEMA. This neocolonialist aim is reflected in the theories and slogans contained in the declaration "on the new international economic order," which would emerge if the new countries link their economies with the Soviet and CEMA economy. The Moscow meeting also discussed the intensification of the use of the known imperialist weapon of "economic aid" for the new countries. "The CEMA countries," states the declaration, "will continue to provide economic and technical aid to the new states." These promises are intended to conceal the neocolonialist nature of Soviet economic aid, or even aid coming from CEMA, which is dependent on Moscow.

The almost complete dependency of the economies of CEMA member-countries on Soviet raw materials, fuels, semi-finished or finished products, or the Soviet market is a direct consequence of neocolonialist policy. These countries are dependent on the Soviet Union for over 80 percent of their needs for oil and oil derivatives, 99 percent of their needs for natural gas, 75 percent of their needs for iron ore, chrome, manganese, cotton, and so forth.

This loss of economic independence is costing the CEMA countries a great deal. Regardless of their size, all those countries are compelled to invest their capital in the development of various branches of the Soviet economy. In addition, the price of the commodities sold to those countries by the Soviet Union are up to 2.1 times higher than in the capitalist world market. The Soviet Union purchases goods from those countries at prices that are up to 30 percent below those in the world market. What has damaged the economies of the CEMA member-countries a great deal has been the lowering of fuel quotas, particularly oil. Since the economies of those countries are oriented toward the Soviet market, the lowering of oil quotas and the increased price of oil has considerably increased their deficit with the Soviet Union. Let us recall, for example, that the annual deficit of these countries with the Soviet Union amounts to about 12.6 billion transferable rubles. In addition, taking into consideration that their best commodities go to the Soviet Union, this also affects their limited reserves of free currencies, because they have to purchase needed quantities of oil on the free market.

The Moscow meeting smoothed over all these problems and, as was declared at a press conference following the meeting, the Soviet Union insisted on freezing oil deliveries and even insisted on reviewing the method of the forming of oil prices within CEMA, which means a further increase in the future.

The CEMA high-level meeting showed once again that, as our party has stressed, this is an organization ruled by the Soviet revisionists, who are exploiting and directing the economies of the member-countries in their own hegemonistic interests. The economies of the member-countries must develop in the direction desired by Moscow and in such a way that through this sham cooperation the other member-countries are also dominated politically by Moscow.

CSSR POLICY FOCUSES ON DISARMAMENT, PACT UNITY

AU211338 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of foreign affairs: "Czechoslovak Foreign Policy in the Struggle for Reinforcing International Security" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Czechoslovakia's peaceful orientation in foreign policy is of importance particularly now, when the international situation -- through the fault of imperialism -- has become considerably complex and dangerously aggravated. It has become exceptionally dangerous precisely on our continent, where the war threat is growing increasingly in connection with Washington's unfolding at full speed the installation of new American intermediate-range missiles, that is, of first-strike weapons, pointing at us and our allies. However, what is involved is not just the realization of that decision, the carrying out of which constitutes a grave danger to peace, and not only in Europe. What is, above all, involved is the general orientation of the policy of the United States, which refuses to acknowledge that socialism is an irreversible reality in a considerable part of the world, and can be destroyed neither by war nor by economic or military blackmail.

Assertions, which we now hear, that the new American missiles have not damaged the relations between East and West, and that they have not imperiled international security, are only a transparent attempt to obfuscate the true state of affairs. Also, the frequent appeals by the representatives of the NATO countries to disregard the American missiles in Western Europe and sit down at the negotiating table are quite clearly meant for external effect. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries cannot accept them. What would be involved would be talks that would in fact discuss not reducing the number of weapons, but NATO's "military augmentation," and how many American missiles are to be deployed and where in Western Europe. "TO PUT IT SIMPLY, TALKS IN CONDITIONS WHEN AMERICAN MISSILES ARE BEING DEPLOYED WOULD ONLY CREATE AMONG PEOPLE AN ILLUSION OF SECURITY AND WOULD FREE THE HANDS OF THE PROPONENTS OF THE FEVERISH ARMS BUILDUP," said Konstantin Chernenko during his recent talks with Nicolae Ceausescu in Moscow.

However, despite the complexity and the gravity of the situation, the socialist states remain convinced that the present development of events is not irreversible. This conviction of theirs they also stressed in the joint communique on the recent session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact Member-States held in Budapest, which says that "THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SITUATION AND THE RETURN TO THE RELAXATION OF TENSION REQUIRE A DIALOGUE AMONG STATES ON KEY ISSUES PERTAINING TO MAINTAINING AND REINFORCING PEACE, A SERIOUS DIALOGUE ON AN EQUAL FOOTING, CONDUCTED IN THE SPIRIT OF RESPONSIBILITY."

Czechoslovak foreign policy has always striven for a political dialogue among states with different social systems. We were and still are interested in a dialogue of concrete deeds, oriented toward relaxation of international tension, averting the threat of war, and development of international cooperation. We will continue to fully cooperate with all states that are willing to contribute to reducing international tension and creating an atmosphere of trust. However, an honest and pragmatic dialogue, permeated by a real political will to resolve the most important questions of reducing the danger of nuclear confrontation, must concentrate on achieving and respecting appropriate agreements, and attempts to misuse talks on some issues as a smokescreen to deceive the world public cannot be regarded as such. We regard such talks as very dangerous, undermining the very foundations of a constructive dialogue.

Issues connected with the elimination of the threat of nuclear war must have the most important place in the current political dialogue. These most urgent issues of the present were summarized in the Soviet proposal for a set of norms that should regulate mutual relations between the nuclear big powers. The socialist countries' peace proposals are in this respect a concrete display of political will and of preparedness -- through negotiations, agreements, and actions -- to permanently eliminate the threat of nuclear war from our planet and outer space. This is, among other things, also attested by the Soviet Union's full support for the appeal against a nuclear arms build-up and for safeguarding the world against the threat of nuclear catastrophe, sent jointly by the highest representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden to all nuclear big powers.

Our endeavor is oriented toward raising the effectiveness of international talks on reducing tension and on disarmament. We concentrate, in particular, on the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which has been taking place in Stockholm since 17 January. We have prepared ourselves for this important international political action with the hope -- and we also comport ourselves there accordingly -- that it will become an important contribution to reinforcing the process of detente and transferring it also to the military sphere.

Even the first months of the conference show that the world's dangerous drift toward the thermonuclear abyss can be halted. This is also to the merit of Czechoslovakia which, together with its allies, recommends in Stockholm that proposals for important military-political measures be adopted. We have submitted there, above all, the important draft of the Treaty on Mutual Nonuse of Military Force and Maintaining Peaceful Relations Between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO States, which originates from the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, and which, apart from the fact that it makes concrete and further develops the ban on the use of force and threats of force contained in the UN Charter, also fulfills the mandate of the Stockholm conference setting down the duty of states to refrain from the use or threat of force in mutual relations.

We are convinced that precisely in the current tension in international relations, even the fact that talks have begun on such a treaty constitutes an indisputable display of good will to search for a way to avert the danger of war, to revive the policy of detente, tension [as published], and maintaining peace.

Bilateral consultations between the Warsaw Pact member-states and many NATO member-states have already helped to better comprehend the aforementioned draft, whose realization would lead to strengthening trust and increased stability. Our very detailed explanation and convincing argumentation has met in the majority of cases with a more profound interest. This attests to the need to deepen the dialogue about the draft, and in the interest of progress in that issue to begin multilateral consultations, attended by the Warsaw Pact member-states and the NATO member-states and by all other interested European countries, as proposed in the appeal that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic presented at the beginning of May to the ambassadors of the NATO states accredited in Budapest.

At the Stockholm conference we further expressed the conviction that a pledge by all nuclear big powers not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as the Soviet Union has pledged, would also be a very important step to sparing continents from nuclear war. To this objective correspond also our proposals for freezing and reducing military expenditure and creating zones or corridors free of nuclear weapons, which are being contemplated in various parts of the world and would contribute to achieving this aim. No less important would be the conclusion of a treaty banning space weapons.

For the densely populated European Continent, the elimination of chemical weapons would -- from the viewpoint of trust -- doubtlessly have a great significance. A gradual creation of zones devoid of chemical weapons, as the Warsaw Pact states' latest important proposal of last January envisages, could become a step in this direction. We regard it useful to hold a meeting of plenipotentiary representatives to discuss this as early as this year. The broad echo among the international public also attests to its importance. But while even the majority of Western countries does not reject it directly, under various pretexts they are trying to belittle its importance. This also is evidenced by the so-called new American initiative, submitted by U.S. Vice President George Bush in Geneva in April.

On the other hand, however, one positively assesses the fact that as regards the issue of chemical weapons a certain movement has occurred, when a Committee for Chemical Weapons was set up in Geneva with the clear mandate to begin talks on elaborating a draft of an appropriate convention. Its session has already achieved the first concrete results during talks on the extent of the convention, basic definitions, national instruments of the fulfillment of the convention, system of consultations and cooperation, the verification process, and international control of the destruction of chemical weapons. These results have been achieved with an ample contribution by the Czechoslovak delegation.

Our main task at the Vienna talks on reducing the number of armed forces and equipment in central Europe remains achieving a radical reduction of armed forces as well as of equipment in the shortest possible time. Serving this end is the complex of proposals submitted by the socialist countries on 17 February and 23 June 1983, which in a compromise manner preserve and develop everything positive that has been achieved at these talks since 1973. Therefore we expected with full justification that the West would reassess its hitherto rigid stances, take a constructive position, and give a pragmatic answer to the 1983 initiative of the Warsaw Pact states. However, already at the first glance the latest NATO proposals do not show a substantial change in their viewpoint, because they retain -- although in a modified form -- the problem of numerical data. They ignore the issues of reducing equipment, restricting the size of the air force, curbing military activity in the region, and further expand demands for incommensurable accompanying measures. Thus the West has changed nothing in its quest to gain unilateral military advantages to our detriment.

The marked commitment of Czechoslovak foreign policy for the benefit of curbing the arms race and for disarmament is obvious, particularly from our activity in international organizations, above all in the United Nations, where Czechoslovakia is not only playing an active part in asserting a common coordinated policy of the countries of the socialist community and the most important proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the sphere of disarmament, but also contributes in this respect with its own initiatives.

In 1979 the United Nations adopted on our recommendation the Declaration on International Cooperation for Achieving the Objectives of Disarmament. In view of the fact that the importance of that document has further increased in the course of time, we submitted at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly a resolution on international cooperation for disarmament, which called for the fulfillment of the Declaration's stipulations. One year later, at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, our delegation submitted an augmented and updated text of a resolution whose emphatic tone was aimed against the imperialist and militarist line of the Western states. Despite the negative votes by a whole number of Western states against this initiative of ours, it was, the same as the previous one, adopted by an absolute majority of votes.

The 38th session of the UN General Assembly approved two additional Czechoslovak resolution drafts concerning the curbing of the arms race and disarmament. The resolution on international cooperation for disarmament stresses the topicality of the adoption of the drafts, whose objective is to exclude the use of force on a worldwide or regional scale. They also contain an appeal to the governments of all states to contribute to halting the arms race. The second resolution, on the activity of international organizations in the sphere of disarmament, positively assesses the activity of international organizations in the sphere of disarmament and the given mandate to further expand this aspect of their activity.

The adoption of the UN Resolution on the Rights of Youth, submitted by the CSSR, not only concretely asserted the socialist concept of the interpretation of human rights vis-a-vis youth, but at the same time also significantly influenced the preparation of the International Year of Youth, which the United Nations is preparing for next year. The delegation of Czechoslovakia, together with the other socialist countries, also drew attention in an appropriate resolution to the danger arising from acts of international terrorism.

Czechoslovak foreign policy pays exceptional attention to the decision of the UN General Assembly on the convocation of the third assessment [hodnotiaca] conference on the fulfillment of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which will be held in Geneva in 1985. The CSSR, as a member of the preparatory committee for this conference, will apply for the chairmanship at one of its sessions. At this year's 39th session of the UN General Assembly, Czechoslovakia will again actively join the endeavor of states to curb the conventional arms race.

In many parts of the world the situation continues to be troubled. This is also in our foreign policy's center of attention. Behind the actions of imperialism in the Middle East, southern Africa, Latin America, and other regions, the 38th session of the UN General Assembly exposed the governments of some Western states. When it comes to resolving conflict situations in the world, Czechoslovakia continues to press for a strict observance of the UN Charter and demands from the imperialist states that they renounce their totally unjustified claims to creating some sorts of zones of influence. Therefore also in the upcoming period an important task of Czechoslovak foreign policy will remain to maximally support the just struggle against racism and apartheid in southern Africa, for a full liberation and independence of Namibia, for granting the Palestinian people the right to a free homeland and a peaceful solution of the situation in the Middle East, as well as support the determined efforts of the nations of Central America and the Caribbean to assert their legitimate right to a free and independent development without outside intervention.

Bilateral relations are an important, and one could even say the most important, component of Czechoslovakia's foreign political activity. Political dialogue is its moving force. The positive results which Czechoslovakia has achieved in the overall development of individual relations are precisely the result of personal contacts, consultations, talks between heads of states, representatives of governments, political parties, parliaments, and social organizations. For example, last year four important talks on a presidential level were held, 12 on the level of the chairman of the Federal Assembly. The federal premier had talks with chiefs of governments of seven countries, and the minister of foreign affairs had talks with counterparts from 15 countries, not counting dozens of meetings at the United Nations, in Madrid, or Stockholm. This year until now, on the invitation extended by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, delegations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and of the DPRK on the highest level paid visits to Czechoslovakia. CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal paid a visit to the SFRY, Libya, India, and Burma, the minister of foreign affairs had talks with representatives of the PDRY, Zimbabwe, Angola, Tanzania, Norway, and France.

The results of these visits affirmed the correctness of our course. We also expect similar results from the upcoming talks in Brazil, Argentina, and Colombia, and from agreed-upon visits in a whole number of European countries.

The need for peace is particularly great in a nuclear age. Proof of this is the ever growing number of political parties, organizations, and various antiwar movements of various ideological stripes, raising their voices against the feverish arms buildup, and for maintaining peace. Despite the efforts of bourgeois propaganda to belittle its importance and negate the results, they have become today a mighty moral and political force in Europe and outside it. Asian, African, and Latin American countries are also playing an increasingly active role in the quest for peace. The Nonaligned Movement, too, is an effective factor countering the imperialist policy of confrontation.

The main shield of peace, however, is the community of socialist countries, a community whose foreign political line is characterized by all exclusively peaceful orientation. The most important instrument of political cooperation of the socialist states for reinforcing peace and international security is the Warsaw Pact organization. The almost 30 years of its existence have fully affirmed the correctness and farsightedness of the policy of the communist and workers parties of the European socialist countries. The coordinated activity of the Warsaw Pact member-states constitutes an important and firm peace current in international relations, which deprives the imperialist policy of force and intervention of a future. The strengthening and ever deepening cooperation of the socialist countries within the CEMA framework is the guarantee of the further successful development of the individual states, but especially of the socialist community as a whole. Important results in this respect were marked by the just-concluded economic consultation of the CEMA member-states on the highest level, which set the paths for further deepening socialist economic cooperation and the growth of the CEMA member-states' economic potential.

Therefore the main and primary task of Czechoslovak foreign policy is to incessantly reinforce the unity, alliance, all-round cooperation, and friendship with all socialist countries -- the member-states of the Warsaw Pact. Only thanks to the unified peace activity of the socialist countries, firmly closed around the Soviet Union, have we been successful in maintaining in Europe -- on the continent on which a worldwide war conflagration has already started twice -- 4 decades of peace, the most priceless value of mankind. This remains our goal, in this direction remains the commitment of our country in the multi-faceted process of the development of international relations and its day-to-day foreign policy which, as Comrade Gustav Husak stressed from the high rostrum of the World Assembly For Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War, "SERVES THE SOLEMN PLEDGE EXPRESSED IN OUR CONSTITUTION WITH THE WORDS: WE WANT TO LIVE IN PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH ALL NATIONS OF THE WORLD AND CONTRIBUTE TO PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AND GOOD RELATIONS AMONG STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS."

OFFICIALS DENY FRENCHMAN SHOT BY BORDER GUARDS

NC251435 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Paris, June 25 (AFP) -- France today asked Albania for an explanation concerning the death of an employee of the Club Mediterranee holiday firm, whose body was picked up off the Greek island of Corfu yesterday, with a bullet wound in the head.

The Foreign Ministry said here that the French ambassador to Tirana, Marcel Martin, had been instructed to ask the Albanian authorities to give an account of the incident.

It is presumed that the 28-year old Frenchman, Jean-Marie Masselin, was shot dead by Albanian border guards when his fishing expedition strayed into Albanian waters last Monday. Officials based their conclusions on an autopsy report released in Corfu today, establishing that a bullet had passed through Mr. Masselin's head. No water was found in his lungs, proving he did not drown.

Before the autopsy France said it was in contact with the Albanian authorities both here and in Tirana. The Albanian ambassador to France, Maxhun Peka, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry last week.

Mr. Masselin set off in a rubber dinghy with two other Frenchmen on an underwater fishing excursion, but they are believed to have gone too close to the Albanian shore and were shot at by soldiers. One of his companions was wounded but both were picked up by a Greek trawler.

But the Albanian Embassy insists that Mr. Masselin was last seen swimming with his companions and never reached Albanian soil.

Meanwhile in Vienna the Albanian Embassy said the theory that Mr. Masselin was shot at by border guards was "totally false".

LAZRI, POPA TALK WITH BRITISH MARXIST DELEGATION

AU231313 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of the revolutionary Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) led by its secretary general, Michael Hamilton, visited our country recently.

The delegation was received at the AWP Central Committee, where it had talks on questions of mutual interest to both parties. Sofokli Lazri, AWP Central Committee member, and Agim Popa, chief of the Foreign Department of the AWP Central Committee, took part in the talks, which took place in a spirit of internationalist friendship.

GROUP LEAVES FOR BELGRADE CULTURE EXCHANGE TALKS

AU231834 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Ymer Minxhozi, deputy chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries and editor in chief of the journal NEW ALBANIA, left for Belgrade. The delegation will hold talks with a Yugoslav delegation in connection with a program of cultural exchanges between Albania and Yugoslavia for 1984-85.

HOSTILE CAMPAIGN ON ANTONOV, DRUGS REBUTTED

AU251146 Sofia BTA in English 0922 GMT 25 Jun 84

["They Insist From the United States: There Must Be a Trial in Rome" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA) -- Bulgarian journalists expressed doubt that there will be any serious inquest in Rome regarding the way in which the U.S. lady journalist Claire Sterling has got hold of the report of Deputy Attorney General Albano, veiled in the secrecy of the inquiry.

It was emphasized in a radio broadcast that, by resorting to the means of propaganda, the initiators and organizers of the anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist campaign around the "Antonov case" are now trying to palm off their view that a trial on an alleged Bulgarian implication in Pope John Paul the Second's attempted assassination should by all means take place in Rome.

In the "Good Morning" broadcast of the Khristo Botev programme of the Bulgarian radio, anchorman Valentin Izmirliiev invited for participation Mr Nencho Khranov, the deputy director general of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY (BTA), Mr Khristo Petrov, the BTA Rome correspondent, Mr Asen Neykov, the deputy chairman of the Council of the Sofia press agency, and Prof Deyan Pavlov, the deputy director of the Modern Social Theories Institute.

Prompted by the statement by the investigating magistrate Ilario Martella, namely that a legal action will be brought against Claire Sterling, the participants in the broadcast reminded the listeners of the supplementary investigations promised three times already during the inquiry into the charge against the slandered Bulgarian national Antonov. Such investigations were promised for: the visits of representatives of the Italian secret services to the condemned terrorist Agca imprisoned in solitary confinement, Agca's being led out of the prison and the allegedly improvised but impressive press conference "involuntarily" arranged for him, and Agca's deliberate attempt at vilifying Antonov about an imaginary plot against Lech Walesa. These investigations were noisily proclaimed around but then faded away. No result is at hand, nobody says whether or not any investigations are being really made.

During the broadcast which was a live-talk actually, the listeners called on the phone were promptly given answers to their questions. Mentioning Albano's interview to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, Mr Nencho Khranov noted that Rome's deputy attorney general has taken the liberty of substantiating his conclusions with political arguments so as to bear testimony to what Sterling had already written for THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Bulgarian journalist emphasized: "This speaks of Albano's taking part not in a juristic play but in the political campaign against Bulgaria and socialism."

The question of Bulgaria being accused of participation in the international drug and arms smuggling affair was also tackled in the broadcast. It was stressed that responsible state institutions in the United States had recently also joined the propaganda slander campaign. Among the figures quoted based on reports by Western news agencies was Mark Palmer, the U.S. undersecretary of state. At a meeting of the special drug combat task force at the U.S. Congress he reportedly said that Bulgaria was directly implicated in drug smuggling and that 25 percent of the narcotics sneaked into the United States were trafficked through Bulgaria or using a "Bulgarian connection".

"This absurd defamation has not and could not have been substantiated with a single tangible fact at all", Mr Nencho Khranov emphasized.

It was pointed out in the Bulgarian radio broadcast that due to her geographical position Bulgaria might happen to be a natural stage of some "connections" in the international drug smuggling traffic. Among the millions of foreign passengers going transit through Bulgaria there are also abusers of the Bulgarian hospitality. And still if something has succeeded in sneaking unintercepted, as it happens in many countries, this gives absolutely no right to accuse the Bulgarian authorities of having tolerated international drug and arms smuggling.

During the broadcast a direct connection was established with the checkpoint at Kapitan Andreevo, at the Bulgaro-Turkish border, and Bulgarian customs officers said that the majority of the criminals caught by them were Arabs, Turks, Pakistani, but also Western Germans, Austrians, Americans and English. They might have become smugglers for the money's sake, but the heads of criminal organizations are behind their backs.

The customs officers quoted some specific cases of intercepting narcotic drugs -- three big consignments of heroin uncovered this year alone. It was stressed that while some years ago smugglers were trying to traffic tons of hashish, now the consignments have diminished in size but contain processed drugs.

Over the last ten years the Bulgarian customs officers caught 692 attempts at smuggling at total of 17,201 kg of drugs, including 212 kg of liquid hash, 16 kg of opium, 220 kg of morphine and 137 kg of heroin.

The Bulgarian custom-house officer also related some cases of intercepted arms. The chief of the border checkpoint said that among the consignments caught there were big shipments of arms contraband -- for instance a whole lorry from Sweden loaded with submachine guns and pistols. Arms are often carried illicitly also on the buses traveling on the regular lines, the Bulgarian customs officer said.

Custom-house inspector Nikola Turkolev, a man with a 17-year experience in combating smuggling, sounded perplexed with the fact that after for years on end foreign customs experts, first of all American ones, have been expressing admiration and gratitude to the Bulgarian customs officers, now, also officially, Bulgaria has become the target of ungrounded accusations. "More than once officers of the U.S. Customs Administration have come over to us here to express their delight with our work. They used to call Bulgaria an outpost in combating drug smuggling", the Bulgarian official said.

The speakers in the broadcast referred to other instances of great appreciation by high-ranking U.S. officials of the contribution of the Bulgarian customs to combating illicit smuggling, including statements at international conferences. It was stressed that after many an official recognition a turn is being made now for clearly set reasons. Along with the propagators of yellow journalism, figures of the official U.S. Administration are also joining the game. This is yet another proof of the fact that the whole campaign against Bulgaria and socialism around the "Antonov case" is obedient to the global ideological ends of the crusade against communism proclaimed by President Reagan.

HOUSE ARREST TO GUARANTEE SECURITY OF ANTONOV

AU201609 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 20 Jun 84

["Sergey Antonov -- Once Again Under House Arrest?" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA) -- "The Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov will be once again released from prison and put under house arrest", Professor Dr. Consolo, Italian lawyer and Antonov's counsel for the defence, said in an interview for the Sofia press agency. The interview was published today in the RABOTNICHESKO DELO newspaper.

With the consent of the Italian authorities the defence has found a new apartment in which the Bulgarian will be put under house arrest. The apartment was approved of by the Bulgarian side. According to Prof. Consolo "it will guarantee the security and inviolability of Antonov. This apartment will give an opportunity to the Italian police to guard Antonov against all unpleasant surprises", the lawyer said.

As is already known, when it was announced that Antonov will be once again put under house arrest, the Italian authorities disagreed with his being accommodated in his old apartment.

In the interview Prof Consolo said that the psychological state of Antonov was "grave" and that his state of health was "a result of stay in prison".

Prof. Consolo also said that investigating magistrate Martella has informed him that he will institute a law suit against the U.S. journalist Claire Sterling for "revealing facts which are a secret of the investigation and for complicity with other so far unknown persons".

According to Prof. Consolo, investigating magistrate Martella has reported the disclosure of secret information to the chief prosecutor of Italy.

BALEV, KUBADINSKI RECEIVE SYRIAN CP DELEGATION

AU251537 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA) -- Today the talks between a delegation of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and a delegation of the Communist Party of Syria headed by Mr. Yusuf Faisal, deputy secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Syria. At the talks information was exchanged on the current tasks before the two Communist Parties, as well as opinions on some topical issues of the world communist and worker's movement and on the international situation. Special attention was paid to the situation in the Middle East and to the struggle of Syria against the plans of imperialism and Zionism.

Today, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, received the delegation from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria, headed by Mr. Yusuf Faisal. Mr. Pencho Kubadinski acquainted his guests with the policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and with the role of the Fatherland Front in the socio-economic development of the country. Yusuf Faisal talked of the programme of the National Progressive Front, of its activities for uniting all patriotic and progressive forces in Syria in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

PREMIER FILIPOV TO VISIT EIGHT AFRICAN COUNTRIES

AU231645 Sofia BTA in English 1628 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 23/BTA/ -- A delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, will pay official and friendly visits, June 28 through July 14, to the Republic of Ghana, the People's Republic of Angola, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the People's Republic of Congo, the Republic of Zimbabwe, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Socialist Ethiopia. The visits respond to invitations of the governments, and in some countries also of the leading parties.

SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIER ANTONOV ARRIVES 25 JUNE

AU251359 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA) -- A Soviet governmental delegation, headed by Mr Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Soviet Union, arrived here today at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government. The delegation includes ministers of mechanical engineering ministries of the Soviet Union and other important Soviet economic leaders.

Begins Talks

AU251722 Sofia BTA in English 1714 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA) -- This afternoon the talks between the governmental delegations of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union began here. The Bulgarian delegation is headed by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and minister of machine building, and the Soviet delegation by Mr Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council. The talks elaborated on issues related to the further broadening and enhancing of cooperation and integration between the two countries in the field of machine building and in the light of the decisions adopted at the Moscow summit economic session of the CEMA member countries.

FATHERLAND FRONT, INTERIOR MINISTRY HOLD MEETING

AU251847 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] A joint meeting of the Fatherland Front National Council Bureau with the Ministry of Interior leadership was held in Sofia. The meeting was chaired and opened by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior, also attended and participated in the work of the joint meeting. The participants in the meeting pointed out that in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the Ninth Fatherland Front Congress the committees and organizations of the Fatherland Front and the Ministry of Interior departments will join their efforts in increasing the legal knowledge and the socialist sense of justice of the population, as well as in watching over law and order, and in protecting the country's borders.

Decisions were adopted in conformity with the new demands for high quality and discipline in all spheres of our social, economic, and cultural life.

DZHUROV, OTHERS ATTEND ARMY, VETERANS MEETING

AU251839 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] On the occasion of the forthcoming 40th anniversary of both the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the Bulgarian People's Army, a meeting was held in Sofia between the Ministry of National Defense leadership, the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, and Bulgarian war veterans, party veterans, and meritorious fighters against fascism and capitalism.

The meeting was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department, deputy ministers of national defense, and officers and generals of the People's Army. Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, was also among those present.

The meeting was opened and chaired by Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov greeted the (?participants in the meeting).

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD251048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Argentina -- CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is in Argentina on an official visit, had talks yesterday with Dante Caputo, the country's minister of foreign affairs. Both representatives examined the state of relations between both countries but chiefly international issues. They noted that Argentina's return to a constitutional order has created new prospects for the systematic development of political dialogue and an all-round expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation. They both spoke in favor of immediate measures to avert the threat of a nuclear war and return to the policy of detente.

Minister Chnoupek briefed the Argentinian representative about peace initiatives made by the Warsaw Pact states and embodied in the political declaration of the Prague session of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact and developed further in the proposals of the Foreign Ministers' Committee put forward at the committees' sessions in Sofia and Budapest. Afterward, Minister Dante Caputo gave a gala dinner in honor of the Czechoslovak guest.

Departs for Columbia

LD252126 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Argentina -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, ended his official visit to Argentina today and left by air for Colombia. A press release has been issued at the end of his visit. It stresses the effort of the two countries for the preservation of peace, as well as the conviction that any regional or world-scale problem can be solved by peaceful means. The release further states that the Czechoslovak-Argentinian relations are expanding in all spheres, above all the commercial sphere, and that atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding is typical for these relations.

GALLEGO ON SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY SPLIT

For coverage of an interview with Ignacio Gallego, leader of the Spanish People's Communist Party, by RUDE PRAVO, see the Spain section of the 26 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

GERLE RECEIVES CUBAN DEPUTY MINISTER OF INDUSTRY

LD251245 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Federal Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle received today Antonio de los Reyes, Cuban deputy minister of basic industry, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia. They discussed the intensification of further cooperation between the two countries in ore extraction and the production of nonferrous metals.

LAO INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD251505 Prague CTK in English 1320 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 25 (CTK) -- Laotian Interior Minister Sisavat Keobounphan arrived here today on a friendly working visit, at the invitation of his Czechoslovak colleague Vratislav Vajnar. The ministers will discuss cooperation between Czechoslovak and Laotian security organs.

BILAK MEETS WITH NEW AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN

LD251645 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received in Prague Stefan Bodnar, the Czechoslovak ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The meeting took place in connection with the beginning of his tour of duty.

CPCZ DELEGATES TO STUDY CONTROL BODIES IN USSR

LD251236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, headed by Jaroslav Hajn, its chairman, left for Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. In the course of its visit it will familiarize itself with the activity of the control and auditing bodies of the CPSU. At Ruzyně Airport in Prague, the delegation was seen off by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES CEMA SUMMIT DOCUMENTS

AU231420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jun 84 p 1

["Standpoint of the CSSR Federal Assembly"]

[Text] The deputies of the CSSR Federal Assembly, as well as all Czechoslovak people, fully identify themselves with the documents adopted at the close of the conference of the highest representatives of the CEMA member-states on 14 June 1984 in Moscow -- with the declaration entitled Maintaining Peace and International Economic Cooperation, and the declaration on the Main Directions of the Further Development and Deepening the Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the CEMA Member-States. They highly appreciate and express full support for them.

They are documents of a principled and programmatic character, with which the countries of the socialist community show realistic ways out of the current complex international situation which -- through the fault of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, above all, of the United States of America -- continues to worsen. The socialist states reaffirm the topicality and the validity of their previous constructive proposals, and they develop them further in the political, economic, and military spheres. These are concrete proposals, understandable to all people of good will.

We have stressed more than once that together with the Soviet Union, our closest and most loyal ally, and with the other fraternal countries we will do everything to prevent an upsetting of the military-strategic equilibrium. We will contribute to fully restoring and further developing the tried-and-tested policy of detente and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. We are convinced that there is no other sensible and acceptable alternative against the threatening nuclear catastrophe.

The alliance and closest cooperation with the USSR, the leading fighter for and the shield of world peace, and the other states of the socialist community is the foundation of our national and social security.

A consistent realization of the conclusions of the Moscow conference will strengthen the process of the socialist economic integration, will lead to a further deepening of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the CEMA countries, and to a marked improvement in international economic relations.

As elected representatives of the Czechoslovak people we support the Moscow documents of the CEMA member-countries because the ideas and initiatives elaborated in them correspond to the most urgent demands of the times, to the essential interests of our nations and all mankind.

The CSSR Federal Assembly, its agencies and deputies will in their domestic political activity and in foreign contacts clarify the significance of the two documents, and with all their energy contribute to bringing them to life.

#### WOMEN'S CONGRESS HEARS SPEAKERS, HOLDS ELECTIONS

##### Husak Address

LD181655 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle today the newly elected Presidium of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, headed by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women. The audience was attended by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and by other representatives.

Comrade Marie Kabrhelova, briefed Comrade Gustav Husak about the course and results of the Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Women. She singled out the help and support the CPCZ Central Committee and of Comrade Gustav Husak personally, who have devoted themselves consistently to the women's movement, to tackling problems of improving working and living conditions of women, families, the younger generation, to the work and development of the union. She assured him of the resolve of the delegates to the congress and of the whole Czechoslovak Union of Women to contribute even more effectively to ensuring that women's contributions to the implementation of the 16th CPCZ Congress program grow further.

Comrade Gustav Husak congratulated the members of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Union of Women on the successfully accomplished congress and on their election to important posts. At the same time he expressed sincere thanks for confidence and support given by women to the CPCZ policy, which resounded distinctly at the annual membership meetings of primary organizations, conferences, and congresses of the Union. Today's meeting, Comrade Husak continued, is an opportunity that enables us, through you all, to thank women for their multifaceted selfless and conscientious work by which they are sharing in all transformations of our society. There is no branch of human activity where our women do not make a contribution by their active work to multiplying our national wealth, material, and spiritual values. We regard highly the growing, publicly beneficial activity, work, and involvement of women in social organizations, local government, and legislative bodies, everywhere where the policy of our state aimed at ensuring an evermore contented life of our people is shaped and implemented. It is necessary to point out that this fruitful activity of women is moreover linked closely with their most noble mission, with the mission of a mother bringing up a new generation.

It is an irrefutable fact that only socialism has brought women full equality politically, economically, and socially, and our society creates everything necessary for it to be deepened further. We are, however, also conscious of the fact that although a great deal has been done to enable women to devote themselves to the family and work for society, more is needed.

The entire community, economic bodies, trade unions, local government bodies but also the Czechoslovak Union of Women must share in improving further the life and work of women in accordance with the resources created and the possibilities provided by the national economy.

Gustav Husak went on to pay high tribute to the work of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, to its body of officials and members. Your close-to-1-million-strong organization, he stressed, is an important and influential component of the National Front, the whole system of socialist democracy. It has a great merit in the growth of women's consciousness, their socialist patriotism and internationalist sentiments, their active involvement in the struggle for a happier life and the preservation of peace. This is the result of your organization succeeding in combining the satisfaction of the needs and interests of women with key socially wide tasks, and as your congress deliberations have also confirmed, with the awareness of joint responsibility of the union for improving the environment of towns and villages, for the development of the whole of our society.

As in the whole community it is essential to work with greater effectiveness, so your congress, too, as Comrade Kabrhelova said here, has opened up a more demanding period in your work, Comrade Gustav Husak went on to declare. This demand lies not only in thinking how better to satisfy women's interests in current conditions, how to influence positively their role in the family and in bringing up children, increase their participation in the management of society and in the struggle for the preservation of peace, but also in thinking how to work out the content of the work laid down by the congress and bring it closer to the specific conditions of localities in which it will be implemented.

At the close, Comrade Gustav Husak voiced his conviction that the newly elected officials will do their utmost to ensure that the tasks adopted by the Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Women are put into practice, and he assured them that in this they can continue to count on the support and aid of the party and state bodies. Afterward, there followed a joint friendly conversation about the immediate impressions from the Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Women and its most recent tasks.

#### Indra Speech

AU201355 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jun 84 p 2

["From" a speech by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, delivered on the opening day of the Congress of the Czechoslovak Women's Union in Prague on June 16; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that we can be proud of many successes in the development of our society, including the fundamental change in the position of women. However, we fully realize that we must not stop in the quest for women's equality, that we must not be satisfied with what has been achieved. TOGETHER WE STILL HAVE A LOT TO DO SO THAT WOMEN CAN HAVE MORE AND MORE TIME FOR PUBLIC ACTIVITY, FOR SELF-EDUCATION, AND -- IN PARTICULAR -- FOR BRINGING UP THEIR CHILDREN. What I have in mind is the creation of organizational and material conditions for further improving services, shopping, schools, preschool facilities, and public transport. We also must tenaciously keep on overcoming centuries-old habits in family life and in assessing the role of the woman as wife and mother. Unfortunately we still must expect obstacles in the form of a certain conservatism on that part of men who -- with "profound" contemplation -- would like to push women into the position of obedient slaves.

To put it concisely: HAND IN HAND WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY MUST GO THE DEEPENING AND ALL-ROUND PERFECTION OF WOMEN'S EQUALITY.

DEVELOPED SOCIALISM -- AND IN THE FUTURE ALSO THE COMMUNIST SOCIETY -- ARE LOGICALLY CONTINGENT UPON THE EQUALITY OF WOMEN. THEY CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT THEIR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION. This is how we, in the relationship vis-a-vis the entire society as well as vis-a-vis women, understand and assert human rights in socialist perception.

We note with pleasure that women bear significant merit in the overall good results. One can clearly see it in the so-called "women's" enterprises, in which the discipline of women employees stands out, as does their honest responsibility toward the collective and the entire society. When you identify yourselves with successes it is logical that you also do not deny your share of responsibility for the weaknesses and shortcomings that are slowing our advance. After all, it is mainly women who work in the services, in trade, in the sphere of health and education, as well as in food production and the production of consumer goods.

From this arises their opportunity and duty even more effectively to strive to eliminate those shortcomings, which again precisely women -- and with full justification -- most often criticize. When you concentrate your political-educational influence precisely on these things, you will help yourself, your families, and the entire society, because you can directly exert influence not only on your fellow workers, not only on women, but also on men.

We fully support your union's orientation toward increasing the educational mission of women, toward their role in the family. THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH, AS ALSO WAS SAID AT THE RECENT STATEWIDE CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS, WILL YIELD THE DESIRED RESULTS ONLY WHEN THE SCHOOL, SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, AND THE FAMILY JOIN THEIR FORCES. IT IS, IN PARTICULAR, THE FAMILY THAT GREATLY INFLUENCES THE THINKING OF YOUNG PEOPLE, FORMS THEIR RELATIONSHIP TOWARD LIFE, AND THEIR CHARACTER.

We have no reason to despair over Czechoslovak youth. Compared with the capitalist countries, our young people are fairly disciplined. The majority of them are organically blending with socialist society, understand its advantages and needs, and by studying and by learning workers trades are responsibly preparing themselves for their future tasks. However, we must not close our eyes to the fact that a certain part of boys and girls excuse themselves from this positive assessment. We also see young people who are satisfied with mediocrity in work and study. We come across disregard for norms of social behavior, rudeness, vandalism, alcoholism, some forms of drug addiction, and criminal activity of various kinds.

The tasks in education which we have set ourselves can as a whole be depicted as an endeavor to raise the cultural standard of life in the widest sense of the word. THIS ENCOMPASSES RELATIONS AMONG PEOPLE, MUTUAL CONSIDERATION, CHILDREN'S RESPECT FOR THEIR PARENTS, AND IN CASES OF NEED, TAKING CARE OF THEM, AND RESPECTING THE BASIC NORMS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR. AS AN ELEMENT OF THE CULTURAL STANDARD OF LIFE, WE CAN ALSO INCLUDE SUPPRESSION OF INDIFFERENCE TOWARD THE NEEDS OF SOCIETY AND FELLOW CITIZENS, AS WELL AS THE PROTECTION OF SOCIAL PROPERTY, IRRECONCILABILITY IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ILLEGAL ENRICHMENT, AGAINST THE MISUSE OF SOCIAL POSITION, AGAINST ALL FORMS OF FAVORITISM AND CORRUPTION.

The arts of all genres undoubtedly play an important role in education. We do not want to assume the role of art critics -- our society does not want and will not control [reglementovat] art. But is it not worth pondering that we come across broken families, alcoholics, mentally disturbed individuals far too often in novels, films, and on the television screens?

True, such people do exist; true, art must reflect life, but permit me to say: What is too much is too much -- it is as if no normal family existed. Criticism of negative phenomena is an artistic weapon. It also has to and can educate -- but equally, if there is too much of it in regard to quantity and quality, it could become instruction for irresponsibility, it could become a model for the frivolous solving of life's problems.

Permit me to make only two remarks on your intraunion work, with which I would like to support the tasks that you have correctly set for yourself.

Above all, I would like to ask you to avoid displays of formalism at all costs. This, of course, applies to the whole of our public life, but in spite of this not all of your organizations might be immune to this nuisance. ANY DEED WHOSE RESULT IS ONLY A STATISTIC WITHOUT LEAVING A DEEPER IMPRINT ON THE FEELINGS AND MINDS OF WOMEN IS A "PARADE OF LOST TIME" -- REGARDLESS OF THE GOOD INTENTIONS OF THOSE WHO INITIATED IT. IT DID NOT YIELD ANY BENEFIT, BUT COULD CAUSE SERIOUS POLITICAL HARM, ESPECIALLY IF IT RECURS. One could partly cure formalism by correctly dividing forces and by coordination in the National Front to forestall the phenomena of a sort of "overorganization" of public life. With this is also connected the demand not to overburden the most selfless women with a disproportionate quantity of functions -- an unwise division of duties, namely, can also be a source of formalism and, moreover, it is an obstacle for the training of further women-activists.

With my second remark I am referring to members of the Communist Party in the Women's Union. An exemplary selflessness in work and public activity should be a matter of course for Communists. However, it is necessary that you, in the women's movement, meticulously respect and assert the principles of the National Front. Here I have specifically in mind our relationship toward women without party affiliation and members of the other political parties. Only a friendly relationship and trust arising from common work can strengthen the relationship of these women toward the Communist Party and reinforce your natural authority. LITERALLY AT EVERY STEP THE WOMEN WITHOUT PARTY AFFILIATION AND MEMBERS OF THE OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES MUST FEEL THAT WE HOLD THEM IN ESTEEM, THAT WE COUNT ON THEIR WORK, THAT WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR EVERY GOOD IDEA, AND THAT WE SERIOUSLY DEVOTE OURSELVES TO THEIR POSSIBLE CRITICAL VIEWS. THE MORE THESE WOMEN PARTICIPATE IN PUBLIC ACTIVITIES, THE MORE ALLIES WE WILL HAVE, AND THE EASIER WE WILL MASTER ALL OUR TASKS. COMMUNISTS CAN DIFFER ONLY BY A HIGHER DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND EXEMPLARY POLITICAL COMMITMENT.

Comrade Marie Kabrhelova assessed the international political situation very tellingly. When evaluating the causes of the current sad situation we can make no mistake if we adhere to the class viewpoint. THE KEY TO THE CORRECT ORIENTATION IS IN THE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION: WHO BENEFITS FROM IT? IT IS, ABOVE ALL, THOSE CAPITALIST CIRCLES THAT OWN SHARES IN THE LARGEST ARMAMENT FIRMS THAT ARE INTERESTED IN THE NONSENSICAL, FEVERISHLY ESCALATING ARMS RACE. FOR THEM THE CRUCIAL THING IS THAT THIS BRINGS THEM UNPRECEDENTED PROFITS, THAT -- IN PARTICULAR -- REAGAN'S MAGNANIMOUS ARMAMENT PROGRAMS PROMISE THEM A BOON FOR MANY DECADES TO COME. WHAT DOES IT MATTER THAT IT AGGRAVATES INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND BRINGS CLOSER THE DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR?

History affirms that the defensive measures of the Soviet Union and its allies are only a response to the upsetting of the military-strategic equilibrium, a matter for which the United States and the NATO countries strive. There is evidence, and we all have known it for a long time now, that missiles with nuclear warheads have been pointing at our cities, enterprises, and communications for many years -- long before the latest transfer of new American intermediate-range missiles to Western Europe. It would be inexcusable to stand by and watch this happening, thus encouraging the aggressor.

THE FEELING OF RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD OUR OWN PEOPLE, TOWARD MANKIND IN THE WHOLE OF EUROPE AND ON OTHER CONTINENTS COMMANDS US TO CONTINUE UNDISTURBED OUR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK, BUT AT THE SAME TIME NOT TO NEGLECT OUR DEFENSE DUTY IN THE LEAST. THIS IS THE SUREST WAY TO THWART THE CRIMINAL IMPERIALIST WAR PLANS, AND IN THE GIVEN CONDITIONS IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE PATH TO MAINTAINING PEACE.

The tenacious efforts of the Soviet Union and its allies for a return to normal relations among states with different social systems, for the continuation of the policy of detente, for halting arms race, for a balanced reduction of armaments and for disarmaments, for searching for ways to increase the security of mankind and lasting peace -- all this is generally known. The day before yesterday the world was given new proof in the declaration. THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION, which the highest representatives of the CEMA member-countries adopted in Moscow. ALSO THIS TIME WHAT IS INVOLVED ARE CONSTRUCTIVE AND ABSOLUTELY CONCRETE PROPOSALS, INTELLIGIBLE TO ALL PERSONS OF GOOD WILL. IT IS A DOCUMENT UNDOUBTEDLY MORE CONVINCING THAN THE NON-BINDING PEACE-WRECKING PHRASES AND GENERAL APPEALS FOR A DIALOGUE, WHICH RESOUNDED FROM THE CONSULTATION OF THE SEVEN MOST IMPORTANT CAPITALIST COUNTRIES IN LONDON A WEEK AGO. THERE IS NO NEED TO APPEAL TO THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS ALLIES FOR A DIALOGUE; AFTER ALL, THEY WERE READY FOR IT. BUT IT MUST NOT BE NEGOTIATIONS IN WHICH OUR PARTNERS WOULD WANT TO ACT FROM THE POSITION OF STRENGTH, IT MUST NOT BE A DIALOGUE OF THE DEAF, IT MUST NOT SERVE TO DECEIVE THE PUBLIC.

Negotiations would only make sense when they are really pragmatic, when the U.S. and NATO representatives show political will to find a bilaterally acceptable way out of the current strained situation. I believe that also your congress -- in the innermost interest of our country and in the interest of maintaining peace -- will unreservedly support the latest Moscow political declaration.

Czechoslovak women are not indifferent toward the shocking scenes shown on television screens from El Salvador, from the Nicaraguan border region, from Lebanon, or the Iran-Iraq war. THEY KNOW THAT THE HORROR OF WAR AFFECTS ORDINARY PEOPLE, THAT THE PAIN FELT BY MOTHERS OVER INJURED OR KILLED CHILDREN AND MEN IS THE SAME EVERYWHERE; THEY REALIZE THAT ALSO THE DISTANT SO-CALLED LOCAL WARS CONSTITUTE DANGEROUS HOTBEDS OF TENSION, THAT A WORLD NUCLEAR CONFLAGRATION MIGHT EASILY ENSUE FROM THEM. We are not and cannot be indifferent to the struggle of millions of people who are demonstrating throughout the world their opposition to the imperialist war policy. Just as until now CZECHOSLOVAK WOMEN WILL ALSO IN THE FUTURE STAND UNSWERVINGLY BY THE SIDE OF WOMEN ELSEWHERE WHO ARE COURAGEOUSLY FIGHTING FOR PEACE IN DIFFICULT CONDITIONS, FOR UNDERSTANDING AMONG ALL STATES AND NATIONS OF THE WORLD. CZECHOSLOVAK WOMEN WILL SAFEGUARD AND REINFORCE THE UNITY OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, AND DEFEND AND STRENGTHEN IN PARTICULAR THE ALLIANCE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH IS THE BEACON OF ALL PEACE-LOVING MANKIND AND THE GUARANTEE OF OUR COUNTRY'S SECURITY.

Chairman Kabrhelova Reelected

LD180415 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The Czechoslovak Women's Union Congress ended today in Prague with the approval of final documents and election of new bodies. On the second day of the proceedings, a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and federal government led by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, was again present.

Marie Kabrhelova was reelected chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Women's Union. The discussions, to which 38 delegates and 9 guests contributed over the 2 days of the proceedings, were proof of the devoted work of the union's members, who actively support the policy of the CPCZ and contribute to the fulfillment of the conclusions of its 16th congress. The delegates today approved a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee, in which they emphasize their unconditional support for party policy, and their determination to contribute untiringly to the victory of the policy of peace and peaceful cooperation which our party, state, and the whole of our socialist society is implementing in a principled and purposeful way side by side with the Soviet Union.

#### CPCZ, CPSL LEADERS ATTEND CHEMISTRY FAIR

LD232248 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The 16th year of the international chemistry trade fair Incheba 84 began in Bratislava today. Present at the festive opening were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium -- Secretary of the Party's Central Committee Milos Jakes; First Secretary of the CPSL Central Committee Jozef Lenart; Premier of the Slovak SR Peter Colotka; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; leading secretary of the city party committee in Bratislava, Gejza Slapk -- members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; and other representatives.

In an opening speech Bohumil Urban, head of the federal government delegation and minister of foreign trade, emphasized the importance of this trade fair, which is a contribution to the development of cooperation among the CEMA member-states

#### COMMITTEE ASSESSES CHANGES IN ECONOMIC MECHANISM

AU201406 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jun 84 p 2

[CTK report in the "Brief Reports" column]

[Text] A session of the Governmental Committee for Planned Economic Management was held in Prague yesterday. It was chaired by its chairman, CSSR Minister of Finance Leopold Ler. The committee assessed proposals for introducing more rigid sanctions for poor quality production and for reducing the number of regulations governing wages. It also discussed the principles of a planned management of cadre, personnel, and social development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

SHULTZ TRIES 'TO JUSTIFY U.S. AGGRESSIVENESS'

DW251216 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Hermann Burghardt commentary]

[Text] In a speech at the U.S. Jonathan Institute on Sunday, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz expressed the Reagan administration's intentions to take tougher measures against all forces fighting his country's striving for world hegemony. Even though Shultz only talked about preventive measures that his government would be taking, this probably is an attempt to justify the U.S. aggressiveness in the Central American and Middle East conflicts.

Even U.S. sources describe his speech as unusually sharp. The head of the Department of State attacks the Soviet Union, Syria, North Korea, Libya, and Iran. These states constituted a league of terrorism, Shultz said. It remains a mystery by what arbitrary criteria the United States has compiled this group of states. The U.S. secretary of state, posing as an honest man, obviously acts according to the motto: I believe others capable of thinking and doing what I think and do myself.

After all, the United States practices and supports terrorism worldwide against all states, for instance, in Nicaragua and El Salvador, Lebanon and the Gulf, to mention just those examples which reveal most evidently not only the activities of the CIA representatives but also the work of the U.S. Navy and Army as well as the administration.

Mr Shultz demands that more active defense methods be employed in the future and that the states of the Western military pact reflect on defense by adequate preventive measures. The secretary wants to act rapidly and safely in the future to prevent the West's self-confidence from being disrupted. That probably means the self-confidence of the CIA and Pentagon. For this he needs deterrence.

Naturally, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz did not give any examples of the Reagan administration's planned measures. He only said that the United States must improve its capabilities in the area of intelligence activities and rapid response. That is clear enough. The main consequences of the U.S. defamatory policy against other states and statements announcing the intensification of intelligence and military activities according to the example of the small island state of Grenada are the further jeopardizing of peace and the intensification of the arms race. Threatening speeches against all forces who refuse to be included in Washington's military-strategic plans intensify the danger of war. The recent speech by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz can only be assessed as another contribution in this respect.

SCHUERER, MEXICAN ENERGY MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD252230 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The GDR and Mexico today noted a positive development in their bilateral relations. In a talk in Berlin, Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Francisco Labastida Ochoa, the Mexican minister for energy, mining, and parastate industry, spoke in support of using all opportunities to expand economic and scientific-technological cooperation rapidly, and to lift it to a higher level.

On the basis of the CEMA summit in Moscow, Gerhard Schuerer emphasized the GDR position that everything must be done to reverse the negative development of the international situation, and to further the development of mutually beneficial international economic relations. The Mexican guest said that his country is most grateful to the GDR for this position. Also, in the view of Mexico, it is urgently necessary to reach effective disarmament agreements, and to transfer resources from the arms race to the economic and social development of nations.

#### KLEIBER ARRIVES IN IRAQ FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD252351 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jun (ADN) -- Guenther Kleiber, SED Politburo member, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and minister for general and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction, had an exchange of views on international questions and the further shaping of economic cooperation between the GDR and Iraq in Baghdad today. Kleiber arrived in Baghdad today for the ninth meeting of the GDR-Iraq Permanent Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. Hasan Ali is chairman of the Iraqi side of the permanent committee, member of the Revolution Command Council and of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

#### SCHABOWSKI, AL-ASAD CRITICIZE U.S. POLICY

LD252123 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1911 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, 25 Jun (ADN) -- The United States' course of confrontation, hegemony, and military superiority is exacerbating the situation in Europe, the Middle East, and other parts of the world. This was noted by Secretary General of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad, and SED Politburo member Guenter Schabowski during a discussion in Damascus on Monday.

President al-Asad stressed the high level of relations between the two countries and their leading parties and spoke out in favor of further developing cooperation. There is no more pressing task at present than security peace and averting the threat of nuclear war. One of the main things which both countries share is that they stand in the very front line of the struggle against imperialism which is trying to destroy the peoples' achievements. President al-Asad said that the United States still does not recoil from direct interference aimed at forcing its dominance over the people of the region, taking over its natural resources, and setting up strategic positions against socialism. The rulers in Tel Aviv are encouraged to continue their aggressive expansionist policy by the present U.S. Administration which entered a "strategic alliance" with Israel. Syria would oppose such imperialist machinations with all its might. It is supported in this by its close cooperation with the Soviet Union, GDR, and the other socialist countries, which it regards as its reliable comrades. After exchanges of experiences with the heads of Syria's leading media, Guenter Schabowski, editor in chief of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, signed an agreement at the conclusion of his visit on closer cooperation between AL-BA'TH, the Syrian ruling party's central organ, and NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

#### KLEIBER, ETHIOPIAN MINISTER VIEW ECONOMIC TIES

AU221138 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [19 June] Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, received in Berlin Ejigu Mersea, minister in the Supreme Planning Council of Socialist Ethiopia, for talks about problems of further deepening economic cooperation.

The two sides expressed their interest in a more intensive development of economic relations between the two countries.

Guenther Kleiber explained the capability and possibilities of the industrial sector for expanding the commodity exchange in order to implement important objectives of socialist Ethiopia's economic policy. Central to the discussion were problems related to the delivery of agricultural machinery and agricultural-technical plants, of machines for foodstuffs and nonessential foods and beverages industry, as well as of automobile industry products. Measures for the systematic training of tractor and agricultural machinery engineers in the GDR were also discussed in the friendly talks.

Ejigu Mersea reaffirmed the determination of the Ethiopian side to further develop economic relations, which have existed since 1977. In doing so he expressed appreciation for the successful employment of FDJ brigades in the maintenance of agricultural technical equipment and in collecting the harvest.

Participating in the talks were Dr Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Teruneh Zenna, charge d'affaires of Socialist Ethiopia in the GDR.

#### REICHELT SPEAKS AT MUNICH ENVIRONMENT CONFERENCE

LD251742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1347 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Munich, 25 Jun (ADN) -- A multilateral conference on current tasks of environment policy started Monday in Munich. The 3-day meeting, in which government representatives and environment experts from 31 states are taking part, is discussing the causes and the prevention of damage to forests and water by air pollution in Europe. The GDR delegation is headed by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for environmental protection and water management.

Rightly the chairman of the conference and UN Economic Commission for Europe executive secretary emphasized [in his speech] the connection between environmental protection and the preservation of peace and their priorities, Dr Hans Reichelt noted at the start of his speech. He was proceeding on the assumption that those responsible for environmental policy, and thus also for environmental protection, in the face of the extremely tense international situation, can do nothing other than to see the sensible use and the protection of the human environment in immediate connection with the preservation of peace, the prevention of a nuclear inferno and the limitation and reduction of arms. It is precisely the nuclear arms race which is the greatest threat to life and to the existence of mankind and the natural world, and a much greater threat than has ever been known to mankind before.

Then the minister turned toward the aims and tasks of GDR environmental policy. He emphasized that the socialist state is doing much to achieve a fundamental improvement of environmental conditions, better protection, and the sensible use of natural resources by increased intensification in all branches of the national economy. This corresponds fully with the economic strategy of the GDR for the eighties. It combines economic growth, scientific-technological progress, decreasing production consumption, improved environmental conditions, and increased standard of living of the people in an indivisible unity. This policy, at the same time, is leading to the steady reduction of cross-border environmental pollution and thus also serves the interests of neighboring and other European states and nations. This environmental policy also provides the reason for the efforts for clean air and the protection of forests, Dr Reichelt said. Here the GDR acts on the basis of scientific research of the past decades on emissions and the protection of forests and takes account of the specific environmental conditions, particularly in the energy sector.

The speaker named the following as the main thrust of GDR strategy: "The rational use of energy and reduction of energy use, the reduction of the amount of sulphur dioxide, above all by the desulphurization of smoke gases from lignite burning and increasing the vitality and health of forests."

The speaker said that for more than 10 years, in accordance with the environmental ecology law, limits have been set for enterprises on the emission of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen monoxide, and other harmful substances and they are strictly controlled. Much is being done to keep to these limits. The increased gasification and degasification of solid fuel, the partial desulphurization of heating oil as well as the increased use of raw lignite with low sulphur content in power stations and heating plant in more heavily burdened areas has to be quoted in this context. There is also a positive effect from the increased use of natural gas and nuclear energy. Much weight is given to the rational use of energy. In the last 3 years alone it has been possible to save lignite in an amount which corresponds to 650,000 tons of sulphur dioxide.

These measures, above all, have resulted in the GDR holding sulphur dioxide emissions since the start of the seventies at the same level, the minister emphasized. In the same period industrial production rose by approximately 80 percent. The GDR is thereby fulfilling the obligations undertaken in the convention of far-reaching cross-border air pollution of 13 November 1979.

In his statement the speaker explained the numerous measures by the GDR for the reduction of sulphur dioxide emissions. He said that a first measure is a stop to the building of new condensation power stations on the basis of fossil fuels. All further capacities will be created as industrial and heating power stations with heat-power coupling and by the expansion of the use of nuclear energy. In coal refining, the process of crude oil, the chemical industry and metallurgy the desulphurization of products and coal gasification of crude oil products and sulphur dioxide containing waste gases is being carried out.

The minister said that a start has been made on the smoke gas desulphurization of lignite furnaces. To this end a desulphurization of lignite furnaces was developed, tested, and taken into production in the GDR in the seventies, setting an international precedent. An increase in the level of precipitation, which is currently about 60 percent, is continuing to be worked on. Plants of this type are currently being built in the Leipzig and Karl-Marx-Stadt areas. These are fields in which decreased emissions are of great significance both for conurbations in the GDR and for the neighboring countries.

At present the equipment for further heating power stations as well as for major installations for energy production in the next 5-year-plan period is being prepared, the speaker noted and added: "The GDR supports the decisive lowering of sulphur dioxide emissions and considers a reduction by 30 percent as the minimum aim to strive for."

The speaker dealt further with forestry tasks. Here he said: "As much as a reduction of the sulphur dioxide emissions is necessary, we also consider forestry measures to increase the resistance of forests as imperative. It is a matter of removing damage to forests which has already occurred or reducing it, as well as preserving and reforesting productive and ecologically effective forests in the areas affected by sulphur dioxide."

Based on more than 130 years of research, forestry is using measures which stretch from reforestation and ground fertilization via tree and plant cultivation to the fighting of pests and the sensible management of game.

As far as nitrogen monoxide pollution is concerned, the speaker noted that with the primary use of raw lignite as an energy source, the nitrogen monoxide level is only about 20 percent of the amount in the use of other energy sources. All the same, the GDR has still achieved a reduction in the last few years of the nitrogen monoxide level by reduced emissions in the chemical industry, the reduction of maximum speed for all vehicles, the introduction of an obligatory exhaust test for all vehicles, and by traffic management measures.

#### MITTAG RECEIVES LOWER SAXONY MINISTER IN BERLIN

LD251338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1218 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jun (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received today Birgit Breuel, Lower Saxony economics minister, in Berlin for a talk.

Questions were dealt with that affect the GDR and the FRG, especially in the economic field. Guenter Mittag emphasized that for the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG there has to be a strict adherence to the Basic Treaty. However, the increasingly vocal expressions of revanchism by extreme right-wing circles in the FRG recently cannot be reconciled with that. In this connection, Guenter Mittag spoke of the heavy responsibility with which the FRG had burdened itself by agreeing to the stationing of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons. It is now important, and that had been reaffirmed at the Moscow meeting of the CEMA member-states, to take such measures that would lead to the dismantlement of the U.S. missiles that have already been stationed. Then the socialist states would take simultaneous action to lift their counter-measures. The path contained in the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states have shown how world peace can be preserved. The head of the West Germany Department in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Karl Seidel, and the head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR, Dr Hans-Otto Braeutigam, took part in the talk.

#### USE OF FRG-BERLIN CROSSING POINT EXTENDED

LD251232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1059 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jun (ADN) -- In accordance with a wish of the Government of the FRG and the Senat of Berlin (West), the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the Permanent Mission of the FRG in the GDR and the Senat of Berlin (West) on 25 June 1984 that the period of opening of the Staaken border crossing point for transit traffic between the FRG and Berlin (West) will be extended until 31 December 1987.

#### COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH USSR COMPLETES WORK

Schuerer at Review Discussion

LD201309 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 20 June (ADN) -- The GDR-USSR joint Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation continued its work today. The chairman of the GDR side, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the printing machinery works in Andropov, Yaroslavl Oblast.

A review discussion took place there on a government agreement concluded in 1975 on cooperation in this sector.

It was attended by the deputy chairman of the USSR side, Kirill Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and by Fedor Loshchenkov, first secretary of the Yaroslav CPSU Committee.

Also present from the GDR side were Guenter Ehrensperger, SED Central Committee member and head of the SED Central Committee Department for Planning and Finance, and Dr Rudi Georgi, GDR minister for construction of machine tools and processing machinery. The goal of the government agreement consists in manufacturing highly efficient offset printing machines through specialization and cooperation. Cooperation between the two countries ranges from research development and production to the marketing of modern printing equipment.

Both sides noted that the aims set out in the government agreement had been achieved. By concentrating the forces in both countries, a modern technology was developed tested, and put into production in line with international standards. Gerhard Schuerer and Kirill Dyumayev expressed thanks and admiration for the work carried out by the two countries' workers in this sector of processing machinery construction.

More talks took place the same day between delegation members of the joint government commission. GDR industry ministers and director generals of combines and international associations discussed with their Soviet partners measures of further cooperation in the fields of chemical industry, engineering, electronics, and electrical engineering as well as the light and consumer goods industry.

#### Meetings With Soviet Partners

LD211542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1309 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR-USSR joint Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation continued its work today with further talks on carrying out previously concluded agreements and on new projects to effectively combine the potentials of the two countries in solving economically important tasks. Proceeding from the basis of the agreements during the meeting between Erich Honecker and Konstantin Chernenko this month in Moscow and the far-reaching decisions by the CEMA economic summit, it is discussing the further all-round strengthening of cooperation in the economy, science, and technology.

Together with their Soviet partners, GDR ministers held discussions in production associations, factories, and institutes on the results of cooperation, and noted what further steps are necessary to implement the concluded agreements as soon as possible.

GDR Minister of Science and Technology Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR side of the joint government commission, had talks in the Physics Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences with Academy member Nikolay Basov on the further development of cooperation in future-oriented directions -- for example, in the use of laser technology in instrument construction and in technological processes. During a visit to the Moscow production plant for plastic construction materials, a discussion took place on preparations for development work on fire-resistant materials.

GDR Minister of the Chemical Industry Guenther Wyschofsky discussed a broad range of subjects, particularly on cooperation in the field of achieving a higher degree of processing and new efficient methods in the chemical industry up until 1990, with Soviet Minister of the Chemical Industry Vladimir Listov and Minister of the Mineral Fertilizer Production Aleksey Petrishchev.

GDR Minister of Electrical Engineering and Electronics Felix Meier agreed on new tasks of scientific-technological and economic cooperation with Soviet Minister of the Electrical Equipment Industry Anatoliy Mayorets. Talks were held on this in Leningrad's Elektrosila Electrical Equipment Plant, in the Elektromash Central Research Institute, in Leningrad's Elektrik plant, in the Elektrosavo production plant, and the V.I. Lenin Central Institute of the Electrical Engineering Industry in Moscow.

GDR Minister of Area-Controlled Industry and the Food Industry Udo-Dieter Wange and Soviet Food Minister Voldemar Lein discussed proposals on the long-term development of research and production cooperation as well as cooperation tasks in implementing the Soviet food program.

In the V.I. Lenin Cotton Combine in Glukhovo, a review discussion on the textile processing agreement was held by GDR Minister of Light Industry Werner Buschmann and Soviet Deputy Minister of Light Industry Albinas Adomaytis. A jointly developed industrial installation for processing textile materials by radiation-chemical means was put into operation on this occasion.

GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and First Deputy Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Komarov discussed the state of trade within the framework of the annual protocol concluded for 1984. During a visit to Moscow's Serp I Molot Steelworks, he visited a rolling line that is being reconstructed with the help of the Magdeburg Ernst Thaelmann Heavy-Engineering Combine.

Minister of the Glass and Ceramics Industry Karl Gruenheid visited glass works of the Vladimirsteklo Industrial Association in Gus-Khrustalny. During this working meeting, an expansion of cooperation within the framework of the agreements on intensifying production of plate and industrial glass and lead crystal was discussed. Minister Gruenheid exchanged experiences on further developing consumer goods production, the rational utilization of material and energy, and on increasing product quality with RSFSR First Deputy Minister of the Construction Materials Industry V. Rekunov.

GDR Minister of Heavy Engineering and Plant Construction Rold Kersten met Soviet Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy Ivan Kazanets. They discussed the intensification of cooperation in the development and production of metallurgical equipment. Minister Kersten visited the Cherepovets Metallurgical Combine, which is equipped with high-performance rolling mill equipment from Magdeburg's Ernst Thaelmann Heavy-Engineering Combine. This is working to the complete satisfaction of the Soviet partners. Agreements were concluded with Soviet Minister of Power Machine Construction Vladimir Velichko on developing specialization and cooperation in energy equipment between the two countries.

Another review discussion took place between Christian Scholwin, state secretary in the Ministry of General and Agricultural Engineering and Vehicle Construction, and Soviet Deputy Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy G. Sergeyev on previously concluded agreements concerning cooperation in intensifying the production of enameled and rust-free cutlery and tableware.

State Secretary Scholwin also discussed projects for increased cooperation, on the basis of the Soviet food program, with Soviet Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry Nikolay Kozlov and Soviet Deputy Minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry Vladimir Sergeyev. This included supplying manufacturing capacities for potatoes and equipment for the meat industry and dairies from the GDR.

## Agreements, Protocol Signed

LD221102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0915 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jun (ADN) -- Moscow: The 34th session of the joint GDR-USSR Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended with the signing of significant agreements in the Soviet capital on Friday. Working from the basis of the agreements between Erich Honecker and Konstantin Chernenko this month in Moscow and the wide-ranging decisions of the top-level CEMA meeting, new measures were discussed and laid down for the deepening and development of relations in the economy, science and technology. They serve the purpose of using closer cooperation to help broaden the process of intensification in the economies of the GDR and the USSR, and achieve higher efficiency through new technologies and products.

The agreements relate to the fields of the chemical industry, engineering, electrical engineering and electronics, as well as the light and consumer goods industries. The chairmen of both sides of the commission, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the SED and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, and Leonid Kostandov, member of the CC of the CPSU and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, put their signatures to the protocol of the meeting. Ministers on both sides signed the new agreements and accords.

On the occasion of the signing of the documents of the 34th session, Leonid Kostandov gave a reception for the participants in the joint commission. A press communique on the results of the 34th session was published.

HONECKER THANKS ENVOYS FOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

LD251759 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jun (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, had a meeting in Berlin on Monday at the conclusion of a several-day conference with the ambassadors of the GDR.

Erich Honecker drew up a positive review of the GDR's activity in the foreign political field, saying that it was today a respected partner throughout the world. He thanked the collectives of foreign missions for what they had accomplished so far. He analyzed the international situation, which had been aggravated by the United States' striving for dominance and the siting of its new nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe, and explained the tasks related to securing peace, limiting arms, and to disarmament. It was important to implement the socialist peace initiatives side by side with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. It was of great importance to unite all forces wanting peace in a broad coalition of reason and thus bring about an improvement in international developments. Relations between states must be made predictable again. Only in a climate of detente on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence could peaceful cooperation develop comprehensively for the benefit of the peoples.

The fraternal cooperation within the socialist community enabled the GDR to develop its full national potential and actively help to strengthen the positions of socialism and peace in the world. Erich Honecker described it as an important task of GDR foreign missions to do everything possible to enable the GDR to advance peacefully with further developing the advanced socialist society.

Referring to the recent CEMA economic summit in Moscow, he stressed the importance of consolidating the unity and solidarity of the member countries for strengthening socialist economic power in the worldwide class conflict.

On behalf of the participants, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer thanked the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council for the friendly reception. He gave his assurance that the embassy collectives would work with all their might in the 35th anniversary year of the GDR's existence to further the successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the continuation of the tested party policy for the well-being of the people and to secure peace.

At the ambassador's conference, which centered on an exchange of views and experiences on the tasks set by the seventh and eight SED Central Committee meetings, reports were given by Hermann Axen and Guenter Mittag, Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member and head of the SED Central Committee for international relations; and Prof Dr Werner Scheler, SED Central Committee member and president of the GDR Academy of Sciences; as well as Prof Dr Ehrharoy Giske, director general of the Berlin Construction Department; and other figures.

#### HONECKER SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO STRALSUND

LD221735 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, congratulated the residents of Stralsund on the 750th anniversary of their city. In his greetings address he paid special tribute to the Stralsund citizens' hard work to strengthen the first state of workers and peasants on German soil. Thus the quality products of the people's shipyard workers are valued far beyond the Republic's borders. At the same time the development of this, the largest enterprise in the city, represents a magnificent example of German-Soviet friendship. Erich Honecker also spoke of his high regard for workers in other spheres of the economy, above all the construction workers. They have achieved outstanding results in building new homes, and in modernizing, rebuilding and refitting homes. The same applies to the preservation and reconstruction of the architecturally rich buildings of Stralsund. Many examples also prove how supplies and servicing of the citizens have noticeably improved. Erich Honecker's greetings address was read out by Dr Klaus Sorgenicht, member of the State council, at a festive session of the city assembly.

#### MUECKENBERGER ADDRESSES CONTROL BODY MEMBERS

AU201857 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Gera (ND Report) -- On Monday [18 June] Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, spoke before members and candidate members of bezirk and kreis party control commissions in Gera about important aspects of the GDR's domestic and foreign policy. During the exchange of experiences participated in by Herbert Ziegenhahn, first secretary of the SED Gera Bezirk leadership, the speaker pointed out that our party is resolved also in the future to do everything possible that contributes to an improvement of the tense international situation and to securing peace.

Referring to the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries in Moscow Erich Mueckenberger stressed that there is nothing more important for the socialist community than to preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno. "The national economy is and remains a decisive field of his qualification for each communist," the speaker stated. In this context Erich Mueckenberger explained the tasks of the party control commissions. The leading role of the party is growing in all social spheres. It is particularly important to constantly deepen the trustful collaboration with the working people. The Communists should do justice to their role as paragons in all fields and should help to use the many creative initiatives for a high performance increase in this and the coming years.

#### POLITBURO MESSAGE ON FDJ NATIONAL FESTIVAL

AU221153 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] To the FDJ Central Council First Secretary Comrade Eberhard Aurich:

On Tuesday [19 June] the Politburo took a stand on the course and results of the GDR National Youth Festival in the presence of the Secretariat of the FDJ Central Council.

The Politburo noted as a result of the discussion that our party, our entire people, can be proud of the achievements of the young builders of socialism. In the 35th year of the GDR the national FDJ meeting turned into a powerful manifestation of the youth's affinity with the policy of our party and with our socialist worker-peasant state. The firm unity of socialism and youth, of the SED and the FDJ, was displayed to the whole world.

The opening roll call in Marx-Engels Square, the militant demonstration of the 750,000, the meaningful meetings of the party-state leadership with the participants in the festival, the moving final concert of the 15,000 members of the FDJ central and bezirk musical corps and of its Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization, the varied events, particularly the performances accomplished in preparation for the national meeting to strengthen the GDR shows that the GDR youth stands in the foremost ranks of the strugglers for peace and socialism. A resolute rebuff was dealt to the class enemies west of our border. At a time filled with struggle the FDJ expressed the fact that our Republic, as the homestead of peace, of socialism, and of human dignity on German soil, is ahead of the imperialist FRG by an entire historical era.

Everything links youth with its socialist fatherland, the GDR, and it is to the GDR that its love, loyalty and deeds are due. Nothing links it with the imperialist system. Everything links it with its future, with socialism.

With its peace drive our FDJ is going to meet the 35th GDR anniversary politically and organizationally strengthened. The fact fills us with great pleasure that youth is preparing the national holiday in the spirit of the Berlin meeting.

The Politburo thanks all groups and basic FDJ branches, the kreis and bezirk organizations, the FDJ Central Council and its organization office for the outstanding work in preparing and holding the GDR National Youth Festival. Our thanks at the same time also go to the Berliners who once again proved what good hosts they are.

Our party will also in the future always assist the FDJ by work and deed in educating class-conscious strugglers for peace and socialism.

Friendship, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council

KADAR, ORTEGA DISCUSS FURTHERING COOPERATION

LD251755 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first-secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Monday met in the CC headquarters the delegation of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) led by Daniel Ortega. The meeting was attended by members of the HSWP CC Lajos Faluvegi, deputy prime minister and president of the Hungarian Planning Office, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, and by Gyula Horn, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department.

At the cordial and friendly meeting Janos Kadar and Daniel Ortega exchanged views on bilateral relations and topical questions of international life and established that the relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Nicaraguan Republic are developing successfully in all walks of life. The cooperation of the HSWP and the FSLN plays a decisive part in that development. The politicians expressed readiness to further develop political and economic cooperation between the two countries.

It was stressed during the discussions that the Hungarian People's Republic supports the struggle of Nicaraguan patriots and pledges solidarity with the struggle Nicaragua is fighting for the protection of its national independence, territorial integrity and the social rise of its people. They condemned the attempts of extreme imperialist circles at interference into the internal affairs of Nicaragua and the aggressive actions against the country. The first secretary of the HSWP CC highly appreciated the efforts of the Nicaraguan leadership for a peaceful settlement of the conflicts of the region.

During the day Lajos Faluvegi, Peter Varkonyi and Gyula Horn held talks with members of the Nicaraguan delegation on the further development of inter-party, inter-state and economic contacts.

Delegation Departs

LD260844 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega has left Budapest. During his 1-day visit to Hungary the member of the FSLN leadership and leader of the Government Junta met with Janos Kadar, with whom he reviewed the international situation and bilateral relations. The Nicaraguan delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL CITES NEED FOR MILITARY AID

LD241137 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0605 GMT 24 Jun 84

[From the "Seven Days on Five Continents" program]

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, held talks in Moscow this week. Then he continued and is continuing his tour in other socialist countries. In this regard much has been said about Nicaragua's arms purchases. We have received an answer to the reason why from Reynaldo Payan, who works in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Managuan parliament, and who was in our country with the three-member delegation of the Nicaraguan progressive parties:

[Begin Payan recording in Spanish with superimposed Hungarian translation] I must say that in the last 2 months the greatest counterrevolutionary attack to date has been taking place against our country. Fighting is constant on the territory of Nicaragua; the counterrevolutionary troops replace one another. Their reinforcement is also constant, and it arrives primarily by aircraft. They receive the aircraft from the United States and the Honduran Army. We are able to supply our troops fighting in the (?mountains) at the cost of great difficulties. However, the counterrevolutionaries receive constant and large-scale reinforcements. In regard to aircraft, we as a people, a government, the organization leading the masses, have the right to explore methods of defending ourselves. We have appealed to the countries that are ready to aid unconditionally the defense of Nicaragua. This is the framework in which the visit to Moscow of Daniel Ortega and the talks in Paris and Madrid of other leaders of the revolution must be placed. [end recording]

#### LEADERS RECEIVE MEXICAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD252246 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Hungarian-Mexican talks on relations between the two countries and on international issues have taken place. State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Janos Nagy and Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai held talks yesterday and today with Alfonso Rosenzweig Diaz, Mexico's first deputy minister of foreign affairs. The politician was also received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

#### ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH PRC SIGNED

LD251702 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] A Hungarian-Chinese committee for cooperation in trade, commerce, science, and technology has been formed. A document to this effect and a Hungarian-Chinese economic and scientific-technical cooperation agreement were signed in Budapest today by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and Chen Muhua, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade. Previously, the Chinese politician held talks on the development of economic cooperation with Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai.

#### HANOI PARTY GROUP ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS 25 JUNE

LD251811 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- The Hanoi party delegation that under the leadership of Tran Tan, alternate member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and second secretary of the Hanoi party committee, spent a week in Budapest on the invitation of the Budapest committee of the HSWP, left Hungary Monday. The delegation met Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee.

#### GASPAR-LED TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MADRID

LD241821 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI) -- A Hungarian trade union delegation which, led by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, has attended the Third Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Workers' Commissions in Madrid, returned to Budapest Sunday.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES CEMA SUMMIT REPORT

LD212151 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- At its Thursday session the Council of Ministers heard a report on the economic summit of the CEMA countries and approved a report on the 28th extraordinary session of the CEMA. Appreciating the high importance of the documents pointing out the main trends of cooperation of the socialist countries and the direction of development of the socialist economic integration, the Hungarian Government took a stand in relation to the elaboration of related domestic aims.

Hearing the report of the Central Council of Trade Unions the government ordered authorities to regularly check the observance of labour safety rules and to take firm action against those who infringe them in a move to reduce the number of workplace accidents and prevent occupational diseases.

The government established that small ventures -- fitting into the system of socialist economy -- are working successfully and contribute to improved supplies to the population as well as to better company results. At the same time the Council of Ministers took a stand for measures to remove unwanted side effects.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS PRIVATE TRADE DEVELOPMENT

AU221416 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 20 Jun 84 p 4

[Interview given by unnamed officials of the "Main Executive Department of the Ministry of Domestic Trade" to Zsuzsa Gal, time and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Gal] In the last few years the number of boutiques and different fast-food stand owners has increased astonishingly; private residential hotel owners have also appeared lately. How many licenses were given out by the councils?

[Answer] In the sixties and seventies the number of private traders stabilized between 10,000 and 12,000. In 1982, in harmony with the modernization of economic policy, new regulations serving the development of private trade were introduced. The new regulations legitimized private enterprise in commerce also.

[Gal] What were the conceptions that governed the economic policy in creating favorable conditions?

[Answer] One of the goals was to mobilize the population's financial means in commerce, in addition to the agricultural economy, industry, and services. The private traders enrich the choice of goods as they mainly sell the products of small traders, small agricultural producers, and not enterprise economic work business partnerships.

[Gal] Public use of their activity is reflected among other things by the types of trade they operate and where. Could you give us some data on this?

[Answer] Some one-third of all the private traders operate in villages. This proportion is more favorable than it used to be, but we continue to strive to make them contribute to the supply of the population first of all in the outskirts of cities and in the small settlements. The private traders play an increasingly important role in the seasonal sales at holiday resorts, which is also important.

[Gal] Certain products that are in short supply in state commerce, such as certain automobile parts and building materials, are available from the private traders but at a much higher price. What is the reason for this?

[Answer] The lack of certain products led to abuses. Thus several products in short supply were handed over to private traders from the warehouses of large trade enterprises -- for illegal payment.

[Gal] You said all this in the past tense. Have such abuses been eliminated?

[Answer] Last year already we took several measures to curb these harmful phenomena. Thus we published a joint position with the Price Control Board in which we determined exactly the rules of pricing for goods belonging to the free price form. We also introduced the consignee system, which means that the consumer price used by the private tradesman is limited by the wholesale commerce. The aim of the aforementioned regulation is to curb the unproportionally high prices and not to force the private traders to give up selling these products.

[Gal] Are there further measures aimed at restricting the private sector to be expected?

[Answer] We do not wish to restrict the private sector; the measures up till now have been mainly to ensure that the private traders operate under equal conditions with the state enterprises and do not abuse the possibilities caused by the lack of certain products. Private trade plays an important role; it enlarges the business network without state investments, enriches the choice of goods, and plays an important role in supplying the population with goods. We would like to advance its activity especially in settlements that are less well supplied by the network of shops.

#### SMALL ENTERPRISES FILL IMPORTANT ECONOMIC NEED

LD212003 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- More than 33,000 small enterprises -- independent or enterprise economic associations, industrial and service cooperative groups -- have become operative in Hungary over the past two years. At present 300,000 people, five per cent of the employed, work in small enterprises. The experiences of the past two years prove that the new organizational forms have gradually adapted themselves to the structure of socialist economy. They meet such demands which were not fulfilled in the past. The new organizational forms promote the utilization of unused capacities and their activity in the background industry, maintenance and repair contributes to the continuous production of companies. In some areas -- e.g. in passenger transport and computer technology -- they contribute to the improvement of supply and competition. 80 per cent of enterprise economic associations is directly involved in production and 50 percent in direct production. As services to the population have not developed satisfactorily, amateur work is only slowly being replaced. Half of the 300,000 employees work in small enterprises outside normal working hours. Last year the number of active workers decreased by 35,000 which was partly replaced by small enterprises. Their production surplus is equivalent to the production of 30,000 to 33,000 full time employees. In general, economic associations operating in cooperatives and enterprises, and industrial and service groups, worked successfully. However, a part of enterprises and cooperatives pay too generously, without separating the work of economic associations from that which should be carried out in official working hours. However, the system of interest is exerting an increasing influence on enterprises to pay economic associations and vocational groups in proportion to the work done.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS FUEL, POWER SUPPLIES SESSION

LD252219 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The development of the fuel and power complex to the year 2,000 was discussed at an itinerant session of the Government Presidium in Katowice under the chairmanship of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. Poland's power and fuel situation, the trends with regard to a more rational use of fuel and power, their basic stocks, and the possibilities of supply, were discussed. The Government Presidium adopted a decision in which it accepted solutions for reducing the economy's energy consumption, and presupposing accelerated development of nuclear power. The functioning and further development of Katowice Voivodship were also considered, and the session acquainted itself with a report on satisfying the housing needs of the work forces at mining plants.

Addressing the meeting Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the discussion fully demonstrated the complexity of the national issue represented by the power and fuel economy. The premier pointed to the savings reserves that still exist within our industry. The Katowice session of the Government Presidium, he said, is an expression of esteem and recognition for the working people of this region, upon whom -- because of the industrial potential that exists here -- the main task of supplying the country's needs for energy and fuel rests.

Tours Enterprises

LD251824 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] This afternoon the premier, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, accompanied by his Upper Silesia Voivodship hosts, visited work enterprises and housing developments of Upper Silesia. In a conversation with young miners Wojciech Jaruzelski asked about their living conditions, the chances for their improvement, and their problems. The majority of miners in Gotwald Colliery come from rural areas, and have been working in mines for several years. The premier also visited the mining equipment factory Famur where he talked to second shift workers at the assembly department. At the end of his visit Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the largest sewage-treatment plant in Katowice Voivodship and a dairy in Sosnowiec.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S COUNCIL IN LODZ

LD252235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Henryk Jablonski took part in the inaugural session of the Lodz-Polesie District People's Council in Lodz. Addressing the meeting, the State Council chairman stressed the special role of councillors during the new term of office and their responsibility to society.

WITNESSES GIVE STATEMENTS IN PRZEMYK CASE

LD251814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] After a break of several days, the Warsaw Voivodship court met today to continue the case of the death of Grzegorz Przemyk. Further witnesses made statements. The court heard: Mariam M., who drove Grzegorz Przemyk to the Surgical Department of the hospital in Solec on 13 May last year; a woman friend of Grzegorz Przemyk's mother, Lidia U.; and also Jerzy M., who, after Przemyk's death, talked about the subject to Cezary (?F.) and his stepfather. Jerzy M. stated that it emerged from those conversations that the statement by Cezary (?F.) had been greatly influenced by the Grzegorz Przemyk's mother, Barbara Sadowska, and her associates.

2-3 JULY SEJM SESSION TO DISCUSS FOOD ECONOMY

LD251733 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The 51st session of the Sejm is to be held on 2 and 3 July. The session's agenda envisages a government report on the implementation of the program for the development of agriculture and the food economy up to 1990 and the state of supply of the means of production of agriculture. There will also be reports on the government submission on housing policy, its implementation and intentions; on the government draft law on changing customs law; on the deputies' draft law changing the law on education in sobriety and combating alcoholism. The first reading of the government draft bill on budget law will also be held. The session of parliament will begin on 2 July at 1100 hours. Earlier that day the parliamentary PZPR, ZSL and SD will meet.

5,000 DEMONSTRATE ON FOOD STRIKE ANNIVERSARY

NC252100 Paris AFP in English 2036 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 (AFP) -- Five thousand residents of the Warsaw suburb of Radom today staged a peaceful demonstration to mark the fifth anniversary of the food strikes of 1976, which were severely repressed by the militia. After a mass celebrated by Roman Catholic Bishop Edward Materski, the congregation formed a procession and walked to a monument 500 meters (yards) away commemorating the strikes, which were caused by food price increases. The monument is a huge stone on which are written the words, "Dedicated to Those Who Were Struck by Injustice on June 25, 1976." The demonstrators sang "Gorvne Poland," gave the victory sign and laid wreaths dedicated to the banned labour union Solidarity before dispersing peacefully.

PAWLOWSKA: NEW, IMPORTANT CHANCE FOR POLAND

AU221550 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "A Chance, and So a Duty"]

[Excerpts] Perhaps not everyone now remembers the note contained in the resolution adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress in which the party decided that democratic elections and the legal extension of the powers of the people's councils are one of the indispensable and fundamental conditions for socialist democracy and the renewal of the country's political affairs. The party's participation in the long discussion that was not free of diverging opinions over the Sejm law on people's councils and regional self-government bodies as well as over the electoral law, can be summarized by the following position: as much democracy as possible and no allowance for anarchy or political adventurism. Even in the electoral campaign itself, the party took an active part in both nominating candidates and in propaganda and organizational activities.

And now the elections are over. We have new national councils on the primary and voivodship level and 80 percent of their councillors have won seats on them for the first time. The councils are commencing their activities under the new legal conditions that the law has mapped out. The electoral campaign aroused the citizen-like activeness of tens of thousands of people who revealed their familiarity with the needs of their area and declared their readiness to satisfy them. All this contributes to a new and important chance for Poland.

About 45 percent of the elected councillors are party comrades. Each of them is a member of his own home primary party organization and aside from having the electorate's mandate, he also has their support, which was the basis of the recommendation he received from his own party cell, and his basic party task is to show a proper, wise, and bold regard for the dignity of his office. Teams of party councillors alone, although they are very important still do not measure up to the responsibility the party has for the deeds and shortcomings, the work and the thought people have contributed, or for the attitudes of the people it recommended to its cocitizens as being the correct candidates to wield power on their behalf. This important party task should be met by every party councillor's primary party organization (and not only by the committee or the executive) and the appropriate cell (and not only its executive body) in a constant and systematic way.

Our party has an indispensable leading role to play in the socialist state, and so, with regard to the administration of this state and the main administrations of state enterprises. Therefore, the party has a duty to remove any obstacles that hinder the councils from taking advantage of these powers.

This does not and cannot mean that it always supports the council on every disputed matter and speaks against the administrative body, as the representative body cannot have a monopoly on being in the right. However, it does mean that the council must carefully guard the representative powers that it was legally guaranteed, and that it must influence the administrative apparatus in such a way that will make it impossible for it to treat its subservient function toward the citizens and their councillors evasively or superficially.

The more the party organizations and cells manage to carry out the high requirements of the party councillors, to jointly organize citizen-like support for the councils, and to protect the councils' rights under concrete conditions, then the closer we will be to taking advantage of the great chance we have to implement the letter and spirit of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, a chance that was created by the 17 June elections.

#### CHURCH-STATE NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUING ACTIVELY

PM221331 Paris LE FIGARO in French 19 Jun 84 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The Uncertainties Remain"]

[Text] Warsaw -- After Sunday's elections there was a degree of euphoria in official circles yesterday. "The boycott proclaimed by the clandestine organization was a fiasco," Government Spokesman Mr Urban stated for instance. Nonetheless the authorities would be wrong to crow because, in rejecting the boycott call made by the Provincial Coordinating Committee, the vast majority of Poles in fact voted for internal detente and real liberalization. It would be dangerous to dash their hopes again.

The fact is that the government now has a free hand and can act. The authorities are therefore now able to give tangible proof of their desire for national understanding.

Of course a great deal will depend on the outcome of the current negotiations between church and state. It is true that the church's stance on the elections has been very confused. First, the bishops distanced themselves from Father Popieluszko, who had supported the appeal for a boycott.

Next the communique issued by the joint committee stressed the need for participation in public life. However, the majority of bishops in Radom Sunday, for the ceremonies in honor of St Casimir, were unable to vote and most of them seemed very pleased to have been prevented from doing so. Nevertheless, at least three bishops, the suffragan bishop of Lublin, the bishop of Lomza, and the bishop of Warsaw, Jerzy Modzelewski, did vote. The last named was even interviewed on television.

So there is no general position on the part of the bishops. Last, for good measure, Father Orszulik, deputy secretary of the Episcopate, had his office deny yesterday his remarks to me the previous day. For reasons of his own -- and perhaps more than that, the ways of providence being, as is well known, inscrutable by definition. We would also point out that the communique released yesterday by the episcopal conference held in Radom Friday and Saturday makes not the slightest reference to Sunday's elections.

One may also wonder whether by adopting this stance the bishops have not at last displayed a little too much cunning. Be that as it may, it has already enabled Mr Urban to specify that since no spiritual authority formally supported the government in its elections appeal, the government "is therefore not obliged to share this success with any spiritual authority" and can claim it entirely....

The essential point is that church-state negotiations are continuing actively with the aim, as stated in the bishops' communique published Monday of "remedying the situation," which can only be achieved by creating "a new political climate that will eliminate the sources of tension and repression." The discussions are broaching three main topics: the release of political prisoners, the enlargement of the trade union movement, and church-state relations.

On some points progress will materialize very soon:

1 -- Release of political prisoners: The episcopal conference expresses its "anxiety" over the number of new arrests for political reasons and adds: "Such a situation engenders further tensions and does not bring the condition of social peace any closer." The document adds, however, that despite the difficulties, the Episcopate "is unceasing in its efforts to resolve totally the problems of political prisoners." So the talks are about a global solution now in sight.

Initially we should see -- in about 10 days time -- the release of some 50 political prisoners, particularly well-known opposition figures, not including, however, the Solidarity and Workers Self-Defense Committee [KOR] "eleven."

#### New Trade Union

Next, the trial of the KOR "four" will not start 13 July as announced. Third, a general amnesty will be proclaimed 22 July on the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. In the wake of this the problem of the Solidarity "seven" and the KOR "four" will obviously be resolved once "honorable compromises" have been found. The issue of political prisoners will then have been totally settled.

2 -- Enlargement of trade union movement: More strangely, the church-state negotiations cover this delicate aspect, too. In general an effort is being made to reach agreement on what can still be salvaged of the Gdansk accords. The October 1982 trade union law certainly envisages the possibility of a return to trade union pluralism starting in 1985 but at first sight progress in this direction seems very difficult to achieve on the political plane.

It is significant, however, that the government has not closed the door and has at least agreed to discuss the issue. Moreover, circles close to the primate say they are convinced that the efforts to restore trade union pluralism have good chances of success, and a senior Episcopate official — whom I will not name to prevent any possibility of him feeling obliged to deny what I say tomorrow -- told me in this connection: "Of course the new trade union organization would not resemble Solidarity. It would be strictly a trade union and workers organization but completely independent from the government." In any case preliminary talks are aimed at achieving this new trade union pluralism at least at enterprise level.

3 -- Church-state relations: Thus there are no particular problems but the two sides are anxious for the agreement between them to look like the crowning of an operation which will first have made it possible to establish a new political climate in the country. There will then be a joint church-state declaration (respect for freedom of worship, plus respect for the socialist state's Constitution); the bill on legal status for the church will be sent to the Sejm for acceptance, and the aid foundation for private agriculture will be set in motion. Finally the matter of establishing diplomatic relations between Poland and the Vatican will be considered.

TRANSCRIPT OF URBAN 12 JUNE PRESS CONFERENCE

AU221212 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19 Jun 84 p 6

["Transcript" of the press conference given to foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 12 June]

[Excerpts] Minister Jerzy Urban, press spokesman for the government, had another conference with foreign journalists in the INTEPRES Center in Warsaw on 12 June. Herewith a transcript of the conference.

[M. Gorski] I would like to welcome you to this press conference with Minister Urban and to introduce myself. I am the new head of the INTERPRES Center. I was a correspondent in Stockholm for 4 years.

Urban: I would like to mention a silly event, which will interest only the people gathered here because there is no general interest in it. One of the Western correspondents visited me recently and told me that the apartment of Dan Fischer, a colleague of yours, who is about to leave Poland, had been broken into. That correspondent told me that burglars had cut out the bars from a cellar window, entered the apartment through the cellar, and ransacked Mr Dan Fischer's papers, without taking any valuables. This has triggered rumors among Western correspondents that the security service is responsible for the burglary, which it simulated in order to study Mr Fischer's papers.

Since you will be interested in what I have to say, well, it is true that on 5 May a small barred cellar window was broken into under Mr Fischer's apartment. The burglar entered the cellar and tried to get into the apartment, but was scared away by the alarm system going off. As you can see, no one did enter Mr Fischer's apartment and no one did ransack his papers or did take any valuables. The Militia told me that the cellar window in question is 30 by 30 centimeters, which suggests that it must have been a small boy who tried to enter the apartment because only a small boy could get through such an opening. The security service leadership has authorized me to state that there is no one of such small size in the service.

I would also like to tell you about Mr. Roux, about whom I was asked at my previous conference. M. Roux, a Frenchman, will be released from detention today. The appropriate authorities have decided that he should be released. He will be deported from Poland after lunch today. In this connection I would like to protest the reports and speculations in the French press in the case of M. Chalaux. As I have told you, the bail money, in francs, was sent to us because the French authorities wanted M. Chalaux to be released on bail. When the prosecutor announced that his release would be considered, the bail money was sent in at once. In this connection the French press has indulged in various cutting remarks to the effect that the Polish authorities try to obtain foreign exchange, of which they are short, by false pretences, promising to release a detained person and then not releasing this person. I must say that the prosecutor went as far as to try to establish -- in vain -- who had sent the bail money so that it could be sent back. The money is in the bank, waiting to be collected by the sender, but no one has claimed it as yet.

It goes without saying that all that does not make for normal and decent Polish-French relations, which have reached a very low level in the past 30 months. An intergovernmental political dialogue, which has been broken off for no fault of ours, does not exist.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1411 GMT on 12 June adds the following in its report on Urban's remarks on PPR-French relations:

"There is a lack of international political dialogue which has ceased not through our fault. We appreciate to-date official contacts, like, for example, a visit of the Polish delegation to ceremonies in Normandy, but this does not mean a clear breakthrough, and positive aspects are still accompanied by signs of interference in our affairs, Minister Urban said.

"Economic relations are very limited and France, who used to be Poland's second partner among Western countries, ranks fifth among them at present. The French side frequently makes things difficult through, for example, refusals to grant credits or protectionist decisions, the minister went on.

"Poland wants full normalization of relations with France according to the many year-tradition of bilateral relations, Minister Urban stressed but added that the Polish Government, taking into account permanent interference in Polish affairs, cannot positively assess intentions of the French Government."

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: I am curious to know whether Adam Michnik's most recent letter and Jacek Kuron's hunger strike have brought anything new into the efforts to free the 11 and other political prisoners.

J. Urban: I have nothing to say in this connection, but I do not think that the letter in question and, as you call it -- the hunger strike -- could change anything in the efforts of all the sides that are trying to solve the issue of the seven detained members of the former Solidarity leadership or could bring anything new into the issue of the four Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] leaders.

Kowalski: ADN: Would you give us the Polish Government's evaluation of the Bundestag debate about Polish-FRG relations?

J. Urban: It is still too early to produce an exhaustive analysis of that Bundestag debate. It took place on 7 June, but the transcript of it arrived in Poland much later. The debate was held on the initiative of the SPD and produced much instructive material on the approach of the FRG Government and the political forces of the Bundestag to relations with Poland.

Our experts are now analyzing that material. It goes without saying that our government regards the FRG foreign minister's speech as the most essential platform on which to judge the Bundestag debate. The Polish Government is pleased with H.D. Genscher's unambiguous statement that the FRG Government does not question in any way the treaty of 7 December 1970 and that the FRG, in line with Article 1 of that treaty, has pledged not to raise any territorial claims now and in the future. We wish that the FRG Government would follow in its relations with Poland the aims and evaluations presented by Minister Genscher. On the other hand, the debate did demonstrate that many CDU and CSU politicians do not intend to come to terms with the political realities of the treaty of 7 December 1970 and with its consequences for bilateral relations. As Professor Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary faction, rightly observed, they try to interpret the treaty with Poland as a declaration on the nonuse of force, thus questioning the meaning of Article 1 of the treaty, which is of fundamental importance for Polish-FRG relations and for the peaceful order in Europe. The statements made during that debate by some CDU and CSU politicians have created the impression that their declarations of good will with regard to a dialogue with Poland on the basis of that treaty cannot be verified by the facts. The Polish public shares the concern of the SPD deputies for the state and future of Polish-FRG relations. We take the view that the SPD faction continues to support the 1970 treaty, which was signed by SPD leaders, who were in government at that time.

Dan Fischer, LOS ANGELES TIMES: I have no question to ask, just a statement to make. I am very sorry I have come late to this conference. I have been told that you spoke about the burglary of my apartment and that is why I want to explain a few things. It is not true that those who broke in visited one room only. They broke into at least three levels of the apartment and visited at least five rooms, leaving a mass of evidence. They left very clear finger prints, proving their presence. I have never seen a child that would leave such huge fingerprints. And the cellar window through which the burglars entered my apartment is big enough for me to get through. As for alleging that, say, the security service might have broken into my apartment, I must say that I have seen many functionaries of that service who are my size.

J. Urban: I am startled by what you have said, by this discrepancy of reports. Of course, you know what took place in your apartment. My information comes from a precinct office of internal affairs. I will make most intensive inquiries because I was told that the information was based, among other things, on what the complainant said. I confess I am confused by this situation. You will receive explanations from me. Explanations will also be supplied to you, ladies and gentlemen. I have mentioned this incident as if it were no part of this conference and I remarked that it should not be published. I have spoken on it because of the rumors circulating among the correspondents. But I have to ask for a clarification of this matter and to find out whether I have been led up the garden path.

Dan Fischer: I know that what you have said you took for the facts, but I have with me a mass of photographs taken by Mr Kiffner, a friend of mine, which can serve as evidence and which you may want to examine.

J. Urban: I think that the militia will find these photographs most valuable. I have neither the necessary powers nor skills to draw any conclusions from examining the photographs.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: Minister, you are always greatly interested in France at your conferences. We thank you for that, but we must say that your statements about France at times lack the necessary warmth.

Unfortunately, you often criticize various statements made by the French press. Perhaps you will soon be able to express your criticism directly to those concerned. Rumors are circulating among us that you are preparing a large-scale press conference in the Polish Embassy in Paris for the French and international press in the last days of the month. Is this true and, if so, are you not afraid that the conference may prove to be especially stormy?

J. Urban: It is true that I may stopover in Paris on my way to Cuba and that our ambassador in Paris has proposed that my brief stay in Paris should be used for a meeting with the press. I do not know whether it will be a big, small, or stormy conference, but I know that stormy conferences are often more interesting. As for your charge that there is too little warmth in my statements about France, I want to tell you that we Poles feel an inner need to treat France warmly. I will be pleased to treat France warmly as soon as Polish-French relations allow it. I will be especially sentimental in such a case, even though this place does not lend itself to my demonstrating my feelings.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: Minister, it is the political prisoners once again. You said that there are 580 political prisoners in Poland. Could you tell us why none of them has been put on trial after all this time? Could you also tell us whether decision has been made to put on trial within a reasonable time the "11" prisoners -- 7 from Solidarity and 4 from KOR?

J. Urban: Preparations for all trials are continuing in line with separate procedures. You cannot speak of any delays and postponements in this connection. The simple thing is that each case is taking its own course in line with the needs and rules connected with trial preparations. There are 61 convicted political prisoners and 540 temporarily detained ones, which makes 601 of them on 7 June. I wish to explain that these figures do not relate to the same people all the time. The figures denote various events: Some persons are released and some are detained. What I can tell you is the total figure of political prisoners.

#### On Elections, Przemyk, Lis

LD122137 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpts] We are now broadcasting a report on today's press conference by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban for foreign journalists. At the outset of the press conference, held at the INTERPRESS Center, the government spokesman reported on the interview given to BBC radio by Mr Krzysztof Bobinski, of the FINANCIAL TIMES.

[Begin Urban recording] Mr Bobinski chose to say that there were rumors about the checking of the electoral registers, namely that this was not a mass event as was reported by the authorities and that the estimates are closer to 20, no more than 30 percent; on this basis one can know what the divergence is because the authorities said that so far 70 percent of people have checked the electoral registers. All this [words indistinct] of the credibility of our official information. Mr Bobinski comes to undermine, in advance, the results of the elections as he says: We are talking about two different things -- he says to his interviewer -- what the real results of the elections will be and what results will be announced publicly. The first one will probably be known just by the authorities.

This is, as a matter of fact, the formulation of an accusation that the elections in Poland are a farce. This is a serious charge which of course cannot have any justification, particularly before the elections, and I would like to make a most severe protest against this kind of publication, concerning which we could even seek a legal redress. [end recording]

Minister Jerzy Urban stated further that making access easier to events, and following them, does not always encourage reports on such events to be objective. For instance, as regards the reports on the trial in the case of the death of Grzegorz Przemyk, here is one of the examples quoted by the government press spokesman:

[Begin Urban recording] NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG writes: The legal representative of the victim's mother, as an auxiliary prosecutor, Maciej Bednarkiewicz, has collected proof after extensive investigation which incriminates the Militia. All documents constituting such proof have been confiscated and were not included in the documents of the trial.

Well, this is totally untrue and it slanders our organs of administration of justice. The paper further writes that in the indictment papers both militiamen were freed from the accusation of having beaten up Przemyk. This is simply untrue. This is how these matters are concocted. [end recording]

The government press spokesman also reported on four charges presented by the Navy prosecutor against Bogdan Lis on 10 June of the current year.

[Begin Urban recording] First, that Lis as a member of the national commission and presidium of the Gdansk Regional Board did not cease his participation in the activities of Solidarity after 12 December 1981, that he duplicated the recording of dissemination -- the recording was Lis' speech calling for a weakening of Poland's defense readiness -- and included false information in the recording on the situation in the country to instigate a general strike, which could lead to public unrest or a riot.

(?Second), in the period from April 1982 to June 1984, in Gdansk and other cities he set up and led, together with Zbigniew Bujak and others, the union TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee] of Solidarity for criminal purposes. Furthermore, from May 1982 to 8 June 1984, together with Bogdan Borusewicz and others, he set up the Gdansk Regional Coordinating Committee of Solidarity. Those organizations called for protest actions and demonstrations contrary to the law, and disseminated through the mass media false information that could result in serious detriment of the interests of the PPR, social unrest or rioting.

Third charge, that he conspired with people acting for alien organizations, in order to harm the political interests of the PPR, including Jerzy Milewski, the head of the so-called Coordinating Office of Solidarity in Brussels.

Finally, the fourth charge concerns the use of a false identity document in the name of Leszek Krankiewicz.

In connection with the third charge, the prosecutor's office has proof, which is a letter seized from Lis Milewski, concerning financial links between the underground leadership of Solidarity and various organizations in the West via emigre representations of the underground Solidarity.

Quite symptomatic are these sentences from the letter: We have a chance, Jerzy Milewski writes, to collect a sum close to \$1 million, mainly from Americans and Japanese, especially if the boycott of the election to the people's councils succeeds. So, it speaks of direct payment for performing a direct task. This is my own comment.

And I quote further: In these days we received the donation of \$200,000 from the AFL-CIO. Please, write a short letter to Lane Kirkland, thanking him for that and similar donations in the fall of 1983, and expressing hopes that the AFL-CIO will treat with understanding next year's needs of Solidarity, listed in the budget for 1985. It is very important, because the money comes from the National Endowment for Democracy, which I have mentioned to you before. In order to receive the money one has to assure them that one will be able to manage this money efficiently at home. The TKK letter to the board of the ICFTU has a good impression, and so on.

This all indicates that money not only flows from various Western organizations but also that those payments are connected with setting particular tasks, including the tasks connected with the functioning of the Polish state and election procedures. In other words, one is paying for the boycott of the election, to speak bluntly.

All those matters are the subject of the investigation, as I have already said. [end recording]

#### KALKUS ON WORKERS' CONCERNS, IMPLEMENTING TASKS

PM250852 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 8 Jun 84 pp 1, 3

[Interview with PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Stanislaw Kalkus by DZIENNIK BALTYCKI correspondent Teresa Chudek; date and place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Today we have an interview with Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, one of the four worker Politburo members, a foreman quality controller at the Hipolit Cegielski engineering works plant and vehicle engine factory in Poznan. The interview was conducted by Teresa Chudek.

Chudek: How does a worker at the H. Cegielski plant in Poznan become a member of the Central Committee Politburo?

Kalkus: Until the June 1981 report and election conference at our plant I was, as a worker, an ordinary party activist operating at the level of our factory, which, in turn, was a part of a bigger enterprise. At the conference I was elected delegate to the ninth party congress, and in the course of the congress I became a member of the Central Committee. I joined the Politburo 1 year later.

Chudek: Is it easy to reconcile the numerous and exacting duties of a member of the party leadership team with the day-to day work -- also very important -- of a worker employed at one of the country's leading production plants?

Kalkus: Nothing that we do these days, nothing that each and every one of us is doing, is easy. The situation and the time we live in demand that we put in our utmost effort and hard work for the good of all of us. It is not, after all, possible to separate these two functions if one is to continue as a worker Politburo member.

Chudek: Until quite recently certain circles would often use -- and some of them still do -- expressions such as "those at the top" and "those below," "we" and "they," with reference to the party leadership team and to its ordinary members, to the rulers and the ruled....

Kalkus: Since the ninth party congress every effort is being made to give the party leadership an opportunity to identify with the rank-and-file working people. This is best demonstrated by the numerous initiatives which we introduced, for example the first national worker aktiv meeting which took place in March 1983 in Warsaw and, more recently, the 16th Central Committee plenum, attended by many workers and devoted to their concerns. These things prove that a dialogue is being conducted not only through internal party consultations at all levels and consultations with the general public, but also directly with workers, and this takes place at wide-ranging joint discussion meetings.

Chudek: What conditions must be met to ensure that the representatives of the authorities in power, who, after all, speak for the workers, the peasants, and all working people in our socialist state, speak with them in a common language? As we know, these things took different turns in the not too distant past, and there have been painful instances of dissonance.

Kalkus: I would like to stress two things here. First, both sides must be fully credible in their actions, utterances, and aspirations. After all, those who formulate their demands could at times exaggerate their difficulties and requirements without any regard for our current difficult circumstances. And, in turn, while the authorities in power should strive with all their might to meet the expectations of the working people, they must speak the plain truth about their capabilities, about the order of priority according to which some needs can be satisfied earlier and some slightly later in keeping with the rate of the country's economic recovery. Second, both sides must put their utmost effort into their daily work, their concrete actions, for that is the only thing which can lead to the gradual overcoming of our difficulties and which constitutes the basis for a mutual understanding.

Chudek: How can we sum up our current socioeconomic situation? What conditions must be met if we are to emerge from our economic impasse at a faster rate?

Kalkus: Being a worker, I will give you a very simple answer: Work, work, and work again. If work is securely guaranteed, if we organize it well and create satisfactory working conditions for the worker -- and by this I mean his material circumstances and the public welfare system -- then he will find satisfaction in doing his job, he will usually spare no effort to increase productivity since that constitutes the basis for calculating increases in his pay, his wages, from which he supports himself and his family. Those who want to sow unrest among workers do not stand a chance when everything is going well at work, when there is good work organization and correct human relations. But when both work organization and relations at work places are not what they should be, it often leads to a situation of disturbance and agitation at enterprises. For we know that people often generalize even the seemingly insignificant irregularities occurring at their own workplace, in their own environment, and become convinced that things are going wrong on a nationwide scale.

No one can deny that the general socioeconomic situation in Poland is gradually changing for the better. This is already partly reflected in the state of the market and demonstrated by the improving economic results. When workers discuss these things among themselves they say that things are still not well but that they keep improving all the time. And they often quote examples from their own work places.

Chudek: The Cegielski works in Poznan supply the shipbuilding industry. For many years they have been among its principal suppliers. But recently our shipbuilding industry has been having difficulties similar to those suffered by shipbuilding everywhere else in the world. Some of these difficulties arise from uneven deliveries of shipbuilding components by subcontractors. How does the cooperation between the Cegielski works and the shipyards look at present?

Kalkus: I have said here earlier that good mutual relations depend on both sides putting in a lot of good, honest effort. This applies also to contacts between enterprises. Parallel with the continuous improvement in social stability we are getting increasingly good productivity results at our factories. I must say that until mid-1983 Cegielski had difficulties adhering to its delivery schedules for its main and auxiliary marine engines contracted to be supplied to Polish shipyards. But by the end of last year we succeeded in clearing our entire delivery backlog and catching up with our current delivery schedules. We also fulfilled all our obligations with regard to supplies of spare parts for both our own and the Soviet shipbuilding industry. The financially attractive contracts involving the exports of our ships to the Soviet Union are also of primary importance to our shipyards. This topic was discussed at the 6 June meeting of the Gdanak Club for Economic Cooperation With the USSR.

Chudek: You were presumably helped here by the well-established Poznan tradition of always doing one's job well.

Kalkus: I would not wish this to imply that people do not work equally well elsewhere. But, since you have said it, I cannot deny that my colleagues at the Cegielski works are guided by the principle that one must be thoroughly reliable with one's customers. This is especially important at the time of this current crisis in the shipbuilding industry, for if we keep to our delivery schedules we will get further contracts for new deliveries. This, in turn, guarantees employment for all workers and constitutes an essential condition for emerging more quickly from our present economic impasse. The need to work well in order to overcome our difficulties more quickly was one of the predominant notions recurring at the 16th Central Committee plenum.

Chudek: The plans of our official maritime policy were mapped out on the party's initiative. Recently the Sejm issued an important resolution on this matter. How realistic is the chance that this policy will be consistently realized?

Kalkus: The importance of maritime policy and maritime economy, and the need to make the public sensitive to those issues were emphasized at the ninth congress. The 10th Central Committee plenum, during which the PZPR Central Committee Maritime Commission was set up, was of crucial importance as regards the realization of the relevant section in the ninth congress resolution. The principles of our maritime policy have been steadily developed and clarified by the party since that time, and they have also constituted the subject of many debates and consultations conducted in the wide circles of all those involved in maritime concerns. The effect of all this is the Sejm resolution on state maritime policy. The question about the prospects of its realization will have to be answered by all those among us who work on the realization of our maritime economy. For it will be up to us to carry out this policy.

Chudek: A country's maritime economy is connected directly -- and also indirectly -- with its agriculture, as is also -- albeit to a differing degree -- the whole national economy. What is currently the crucial thing as regards strengthening the ties between the two fundamental forces of the nation, that is, our workers and our peasants?

Kalkus: We are, as it happens, having this conversation at a time when Polish farmers are making preparations for their peasant festival and when the whole question of effecting an improvement in supplies of food for the population through a worker-peasant alliance realized in day-to-day work is so very important. We must remember that this also ties in with our fishing industry. We must do everything in our power to ensure that the worker can, by the results of his work, satisfy the needs of the farmer and the fisherman, and vice versa, that the farmer and the fisherman can satisfy more fully the food requirements of the worker -- and of the whole population.

There has never been any conflict between workers and peasants during the 40 years of People's Poland, although at times we have had our difficult moments. But we must continue to reinforce that alliance by working for each other, in the name of our common interest.

Chudek: We are all getting ready for the elections to people's councils....

Kalkus: I am convinced that worker and peasant families will take part in the elections -- for they will, after all, be voting for their colleagues, who are themselves workers and peasants, as there are more than 50 percent of us on the candidates lists. I believe that a decisive majority of our citizens will demonstrate a similar attitude. The fact that a large proportion of the public has been taking part in preelection meetings and displaying an active stance in the matter of appraising their prospective councillors points to this quite strongly. Participation in the elections means not only loyalty to the state but also a full awareness of the interests of the Polish *raison d'etat*.

Chudek: Our conversation has touched repeatedly on questions which were discussed during the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. That plenum took place in a town [Lodz] which is the cradle of the Polish working class. For the first time 800 workers took part in the plenum debates, and half of them were not party members. It was truly a workers' plenum. Now, in a nutshell, would you sum up its significance?

Kalkus: During the plenum we discussed all the most important issues affecting workers, matters of fundamental importance for our country. The final motion and the resolution of the 16th plenum contain tasks which we the people's power and we the population will realize so that words can be forged into deeds. Our correct civic attitude -- constituting an answer to the appeal put out by workers to the general public at the 16th plenum asking for a dignified civic stance on 17 June, the day of the elections, will be our first step toward attaining goals that are in accordance with the interests of our workers, our people, and socialist Poland.

Chudek: Thank you for the conversation.

BEJGER INTERVIEW: PARTY STRUGGLES IN GDANSK

AU251701 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 20 Jun 84 pp 6-7

[Interview given by Stanislaw Bejger, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, to Andrzej Wisniewski: "Facing the Sea"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Wisniewski] First of all, how are things in the maritime area? I am not interested in the beauty of beaches or in the weather, except the political and economic weather. How far has normalization of life in your voivodship, especially in factories, progressed?

[Bejger] I can tell you that we, the inhabitants and administrators of this maritime area, are also interested in attractive beaches and good weather because we know that people must enjoy favorable conditions of recreation after hard work. We are still unable to provide clean water on all beaches, but we are doing a great deal for the protection of the environment. This is why I think that the working people from all over the country who want to spend their vacations here will find safe beaches and sectors suitable for swimming in the sea.

As for your basic question, which the press continues to ask us frequently, the most simple answer would be that the life of our voivodship has been normalized to a great extent and that the process of normalization is developing with increasing effectiveness. Such an answer would be truthful, but not complete because we must not forget even for a second that an acute political struggle is taking place in our voivodship as it is throughout the country.

The scale of that struggle varies with periods of time and with social communities. We have gained particularly much experience in the past 3 years and we are trying to exploit it in the best possible way. We are waging our political struggle with the methods that take into consideration the specific determining factors and range of our adversaries' activities. We also bear in mind that we do not always achieve the appointed targets of our political struggle.

We have not achieved the expected results especially on those occasions when our party, particularly our voivodship party organization, was weak, was being undermined from within, was in "ideological disarray," was not militant enough, and was devoid of organizational buoyancy. This period is behind us.

The renewal of our voivodship party organization, which is done mainly through its ideological-organizational consolidation, is enabling us to promote an increasingly effective implementation of the ninth party congress program and its tasks, which were formulated by our accountability and election conferences to fit our voivodship's conditions. The strengthening of the party's leading role and the trust of the working people, which has been restored to a great extent are the basic stimulating factors in the normalization of the sociopolitical and economic life in factories and throughout Gdansk Voivodship.

This does not mean that we are sitting tight. We are aware of potential dangers and know that hostile centers continue their work, that they are irreconcilable, and that they are defending their lost aspirations with the fierceness and perseverance worthy of a better cause. What is most important is that the base of the extremist groups has greatly diminished since 1981 and that this has reduced their impact on the community, including the people in the main factories of the Gdansk maritime area, to a negligible minimum. This is the most striking proof that normalization has achieved a high level.

The decreasing base of antisocialist activities is proof that our arguments and, what is especially important, our activities continue to enjoy the increasing support of our community, particularly of the workers class. It is worth stressing that the workers class in the maritime area is demanding. After all, it has gained all kinds of experience -- not always best experience -- and is able to analyze the situation and learn from it. In addition, our workers class presents a varied community, which lacks inner consolidation to a large extent and is young in years and often in practical experience of factory work. All this increases our difficulties in our efforts to explain the situation to people.

The present struggle for the complete and enduring normalization of life boils down primarily to the struggle to improve the people's economic situation and living conditions. What we need now in this regard is greater commitment and more consistent efforts of the primary party organizations, managing cadres, workers self-management bodies, and trade unions. It was no accident that the 16th Central Committee plenum stressed this truth so strongly.

The economic results in our voivodship in 1983 and this year inspire a certain modicum of optimism. Production has increased almost everywhere. Productivity and the flow of goods have also increased. The slump of housing construction has been halted. However, not everything is plain sailing: The results of the implementation of the conservation and austerity programs have been too meager, bad organization and work discipline are still widespread, and wages are still too high in comparison with production increases. People also continue to exert pressure in various ways and to demand special treatment in connection with the economic reform.

We are fighting those manifestations of conservatism. I say conservatism because the old notions of the socioeconomic process are still alive. Those notions presuppose that the state's task is to "give" -- to give goods, benefits, and wages. People with such notions generally fail to realize that "giving" is possible only if the things to be given have been produced by all of us. This kind of thinking was especially encouraged during the post-August period. These are difficult problems because they concern primarily one's consciousness, but we must solve them in the interest of the workers class and all the working people.

[Wisniewski] There is no doubt that, like the party organizations in all maritime voivodships, the Gdansk Voivodship party organization has a particular role to play in implementing economic tasks. What could you tell us in this connection about the condition of your party organization, especially of its basic echelons? I have in mind primarily the condition seen as ability to politically digest the experience of the past few years. What has changed and is changing in the present political work in your voivodship? To what extent are these changes consistent with the needs stemming from the present and future tasks of your party echelons, which, compared with the party as a whole, have been especially tried by experience?

[Bejger] We continue to exploit the experience of the past few years with the greatest attention. Our main present task is to effectively lift the country out of its socioeconomic crisis. This is what the workers class, which has charged us with the leading role, is expecting of us. All our people are expecting it of us. To achieve this aim we must have first of all the general militancy of all party members without exception. We must have a great impact by primary party echelons on the communities in which they are active. We must have the efforts of all our people because it is clear that the party members will not be able to eliminate the crisis by themselves.

It is also clear that party members can demonstrate by doing their occupational and party jobs how they view patriotism and work for the country and the people. The examples of that are increasing, and the people are becoming aware of them. The comrades representing such an approach to work enjoy genuine authority among factory workers and are the mainspring of the militancy of the primary party organizations. They are responsible for the fact that party organizations tackle the important problems of factories and communities and, which is important, try to solve these problems without waiting for instructions and decrees from above.

Such activities were a rare commodity in the past. The party meetings discussed mostly high policy divorced from the life of specific factories and communities. They evaluated the resolutions of superior bodies, but spoke little of how to implement these resolutions and often lost sight of the local problems, the solution of which is the task of the local party organizations and work forces. Giving more attention to local problems is a very important change in our work. It is what we have achieved by common efforts and what testifies to a good condition of our ranks. The workers class has given a considerable support to this kind of primary party organizations' work.

Certainly, the changes in our political work are still inadequate in relation to needs. We have achieved much, but our achievements are still short of what we plan to do. Much is still to be done. Nevertheless, we are entitled to assert that the condition of our voivodship party organization is good. Our organization is now ideologically more cohesive and organizationally more mobile. It is also more determined in implementing the ninth party congress resolutions. Our organization is mindful of the bad experience in the past, of our purity of its ranks, and of removing all obstacles to regaining the trust of the workers class and the working people. Our organization is increasingly more effective in implementing the line of agreement, struggle, and reform and the line of socialist renewal. This enables us to look toward the future with optimism.

#### OFFICIALS ON SHIPBUILDING, BALTIC OIL, ECOLOGY

LD260544 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 22 June marks "Days of the Sea," with Jerzy Korzonek, head of the Maritime Office, as its guest. Editor Jan Lindner, of the studio in Gdansk, asks about investment at the ports. Korzonek remarks that, over a period of 2 years, the amount of budget aid for financing the infrastructure in the ports has reached Zl.5 billion. In reply to another question, he says that whereas recently around 5 percent of Polish ship production has been for domestic owners, it is planned that this will increase to 20-25 percent.

Later Warsaw presenter Mark Jefremienko asks whether Poland will extract oil from the Baltic. Korzonek replies that it is too early to say, though probably oil -- and most probably gas -- will be extracted.

On ecology the minister says that 260,000 metric tons of effluent enter the Baltic from Poland. Only 5 percent of this, 13,000 metric tons, comes from the coastal region. Thus the purity of the Baltic depends largely on the rivers.

#### BRIEFS

KALKUS, JOURNALISTS MEETING -- A meeting took place today between Poznan journalists and Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the Central Committee Politburo. The subject was the 16th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, as well as the recent elections to the people's councils. Stanislaw Kalkus discussed the conclusions arising from these two events, as well as pointing to the tasks of the Poznan mass media in propaganda and political activity. This was in fact a direct working conversation between the Politburo member and journalists about the current problems of the party, issues of the trade unions and self-managing bodies, about the ideal of worker-peasant control, and about the daily troubles and joys of citizens of the PPR on its 40th anniversary. [Text] [Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 22 Jun 84 LD]

GOVERNMENT-TEACHER'S UNION PACT -- Minister of Education and Training Boleslaw Faron and Chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Polish Teachers Kazimierz Pilat have signed an agreement on the principles of cooperation among state administration bodies and the Union of Polish Teachers in the field of education. Among other things, the agreement defines the rules for participation by the union in the operation of the entire system of education and training and the rules [word indistinct] powers of union members in issues of dispute. Besides the Ministry of Education and Training, the agreement is binding on the 18 other ministries which run schools and educational training establishments. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 25 Jun 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU CABLES CHINESE PRESIDENT ON BIRTHDAY

AU251310 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Li Xiannian, President of the PRC

On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of your birthday, it is a particular pleasure for me to convey to you warm greetings and best wishes.

I express my belief that the relations of close friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our parties, countries and peoples will further develop, in the spirit of the understandings agreed upon at the highest level, for the benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, in the interest of peace, socialism, and international cooperation.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Li Xiannian, the best of health, a long life, working energy, and new successes in your activity of high responsibility; and I wish the friendly Chinese people greater achievements in developing and modernizing their socialist fatherland. Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Papers Honor Li Xiannian

AU231340 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1243 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/6/1984 -- In an article in its June 23 issue daily SCINTEIA pays homage to the personality of Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, on his 75th birthday, "a prominent campaigner of the Chinese Communist Party, of the international communist and working-class movement."

In the spirit of the relations of close friendship, collaboration and solidarity between our parties, countries and peoples, Romanian Communists, working people in our country greet with feelings of joy this anniversary, SCINTEIA writes mentioning that the thoughts of the working people, of the Romanian people about it found a telling and truthful expression in the telegram sent on the occasion by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Li Xiannian, and the valuation bestowed by Socialist Romania, by the RCP on the activity of the president of People's China is illustrated by the conferring under presidential decree of the high distinction, the order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", First Class, with Sash (reproduced by the whole Romanian press of the same day).

SCINTEIA enlarges upon President Li Xiannian's revolutionary activity for the building of the socialist society, stressing that the present anniversary is a fine opportunity to evoke the links of lasting friendship and multilateral collaboration between the RCP and the CCP, between the two countries and peoples. Within their principled and steady policy of developing relations with all socialist countries, our party and state, Socialist Romania assesses highly the friendship and multilateral collaboration with the People's Republic of China, the paper goes on, stressing that the decisive factor of strengthening continuously this great friendship are the relations of collaboration and solidarity between the political forces steering the destinies of the two countries -- the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party. In this context of great importance, through their fruitful character, proved to be the multiple meetings, in Bucharest and Beijing, at the level of leaderships of the two parties and countries. In this spirit, the visit paid in April 1982 by President Nicolae Ceausescu to People's China, just as the visit paid to Romania, in May 1983, by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, went down as very important moments in the evolution of the bilateral relations, opened new vistas to the development of the Romanian-Chinese relations as a whole.

The Romanian-Chinese links have a strong foundation in the economic collaboration between the two countries. The fact is satisfactory that in the light of the summit decisions and understandings these relations grow to the benefit of both peoples, of speeding up the building of the new system in our countries.

At the same time, Romania and the People's Republic of China actively collaborate in the international arena, resolutely support the struggle in defence of peace, for all people's freedom, independence and social progress, work for the abolition of the policy of force and threat with force, for the negotiated settlement of the disputed issues and the democratization of inter-state relations, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order. They declare for the cessation of the arms race and a passage to firm disarmament measures, nuclear above all considering that it is now more necessary than ever that peoples, advanced forces everywhere should strengthen their collaboration and unity in order to curb the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, toward a nuclear catastrophe, to secure every nation's supreme right to life, freedom, peace and progress.

ICELAND PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 20 JUNE

AU201939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/6/1984 -- A parliamentary delegation of Iceland, led by Thorvaldur Gardar Kristjansson, speaker of the United Althing, arrived in Bucharest on June 20 for a visit to Romania. The delegation is made up of Ingvar Gislason, speaker of the Lower House, Salome Thorkelsdottir, speaker of the Upper House, Svavar Gestsson and Magnus Magnusson, deputies.

On arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the Icelandic parliamentarians were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

Received by Ceausescu

AU251956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/6/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Monday, June 25, the parliamentary delegation of Iceland led by Thorvaldur Gardar Kristjansson, president of the parliament, now on a visit to Romania. The Icelandic chief delegate thanked for having been received by the Romanian head of state, and for having been offered the opportunity to visit Romania and get directly acquainted with the Romanian people's achievements in this country's manysided development.

Welcoming the guests, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the Icelandic parliamentary delegation's visit to Romania was an expression of the good relations between the two countries and peoples, of their wish to develop them ever more.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, aspects were approached of the further development of cooperative relations between Romania and Iceland in domains of mutual concern. It was also assessed that conditions existed for imparting them ever richer content, in accordance with the two countries and peoples' wish, with the general cause of international peace and understanding.

Topical questions of the world political life were approached and, in that context, concern was expressed over the serious deterioration of the international situation. It was considered that firm action should be taken for the lessening of international tension, for disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, the settlement of conflicts and of all differences among states by peaceful means and through negotiations alone.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that everything possible should be done for the ensurance of peace, for a stop in the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles as well as in the application of the countermeasures announced by the USSR, for the resumption of Soviet-American talks to the end of reaching an accord conducive to freeing the continent from intermediate-range nuclear missiles and, eventually, from any other kind of nuclear arms.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on the active contribution the parliament and parliamentarians all over the world can and must make to improving the world political climate, to solving mankind's major problems, and ensuring peace in Europe and throughout the world, as well as on Romania's and Iceland's willingness to cooperate ever more closely in the international arena. The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

#### AVRAM TALKS WITH SOVIET AVIATION OFFICIALS

AU141814 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1718 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/6/1984 -- Aspects related to the further development and expansion of cooperation in production and technical collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union in aviation were approached during the interview Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister of Romania, had on June 14 with A.I. Koniakov [name as received] first deputy minister of civil aviation, and A.V. Bolbot, deputy minister of aircraft industry of the USSR.

#### BOBU RECEIVES PZPR POLITBURO'S ORZECOWSKI

AU221913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/6/1984 -- Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on Friday afternoon with Marian Orzechowski, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party, general secretary of the Movement for National Rebirth of Poland, who visited Romania at head of a delegation of the latter organization, as guest of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF].

During the interview, they evoked the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and PUWP, between Romania and Poland which record continuous development in harmony with the understandings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski. The wish was also reiterated to develop relations of collaboration between the SDUF and the Movement for National Rebirth of Poland, and the confidence was expressed that it would be of positive consequence for the expansion of the Romanian-Polish relations.

ECONOMIC, S&T SESSION WITH USSR SUCCESSFUL

LD251818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation is successful in all areas, which testifies to the lasting nature of the principles on which it is based and to its mutual advantage. This fact was stressed today by the Yugoslav and Soviet vice premiers, Borisav Srebric and Ivan Arkhipov, respectively, who are leading the delegations of their countries at this year's 22d session of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. They said that the fact of these principles carries the essential significance for the state and prospects of economic relations and commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and the USSR.

At the first plenary session of the 22d committee meeting, which began in Moscow today, Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, set out their countries' views on the implementation of the long-term program of economic cooperation and individual trade agreements. Both sides are convinced, it was said, that the extent of commodity exchange envisaged for the 5-year period (1981-1985) will be implemented, that is to say that its value amounting to \$2 billion will be exceeded. At the same time, the hope is expressed that this year's trade -- despite a rather slow growth and partial delays in individual areas -- will attain the anticipated volume. Both sides are agreed that their economies and foreign trade organizations must adhere to the agreements and carry out reciprocal commitments. Srebric particularly conveyed the gratitude of the Yugoslav delegation to the USSR for the intensified deliveries of energy raw materials -- oil, mazut, and others -- making the assessment that this represents significant assistance in the implementation of our long-term program of stabilization.

Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the host of this year's session, stressed that in its economic relations with Yugoslavia the USSR is firmly adhering to the principles established in the joint documents of the two countries. Among other things he mentioned, as particularly successful, the cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of Yugoslav industrial enterprises as well as the participation of our organizations in the construction of various plants in the USSR. Arkhipov also conveyed to our delegation the readiness of the USSR to take part in the construction of a nuclear power plant in Yugoslavia. He said that this could be of great significance for expansion of cooperation and trade in the years to come.

Arkhipov believes the participation of Yugoslav organizations, led by PKB [the Belgrade Agricultural Combine], in the building of a gigantic agro-industrial combine in the Soviet Krasnodar Oblast, on an area of 122,000 hectares, to be a particularly significant undertaking and a new form of cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet deputy premier stressed that this undertaking could constitute the beginning of a type of cooperation which will go on developing, as he said, in view of the Soviet plans to build several such modern agrocomplexes. The Soviet side also expressed its concern over the partial shortfall of planned purchases of its equipment and over the reduced volume of Yugoslav meat and agricultural exports to the USSR. Arkhipov advocated fulfillment of reciprocal commitments without any delays and a quest to devise the opportunities for increasing trade in both directions.

Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said that there are manifestations of delay in concluding the agreements and in their implementation. There are also some other shortcomings which accompany this voluminous and ramified trade. On the list of Soviet foreign trade partners Yugoslavia occupies the ninth place and is even in front of countries such as France, and in fact the third country in the world outside the Soviet socialist community.

It is characteristic of the development of Yugoslav-Soviet trade at this moment, which is showing a certain stagnation, that it is becoming increasingly qualitative because higher forms of cooperation and specialization and links between the economies of the two countries on a long-term basis are increasingly gaining scope in its structure. Srebric set out the Yugoslav stance that stable and long-term cooperation, as is the case between the USSR and Yugoslavia, can develop even more successfully if it is based on world prices because it will not be subject to the transient effects of dumping prices in individual cases of acceptance of offers by third partners.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation pointed out the complementary nature of our and the Soviet economies, that is to say their possibilities and capabilities, on the one hand, and their requirements on the other hand. As an example, Srebric mentioned the possibility of cooperation in the chemical industry: The USSR has considerable raw material resources and a high level of requirements, while Yugoslavia has developed processing capacities which can supply the USSR with sufficient quantities.

The Yugoslav side also suggested the need to secure a permanent prospect for successful and useful cooperation in the field of the construction industry. Since both sides made a favorable assessment of the results in this area it is believed that a long-term agreement, as has already been concluded regarding cooperation in the area of agro-industry, can promote even further reciprocal links in the construction industry. In keeping with the principle that the mixed committee holds sessions alternately in one and the other country, the two delegations are agreed that the next, 23d, session of the committee be held in Belgrade next year. The protocol on this year's session is expected to be signed on Thursday.

#### COOPERATION TALKS WITH ALBANIA BEGIN IN BELGRADE

LD252104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- Official Yugoslav-Albanian talks on the first program of cooperation between the two governments in the fields of science, education and culture have begun in Belgrade. The Yugoslav draft of the agreement was approved by the Federal Executive Council and forwarded to the Albanian side in June 1982. The Albanian side replied to it on 3 February this year accepting the talks and also providing its draft of the agreement.

The Yugoslav delegation at these talks is led by Vlastimir Stamenkovic, assistant director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation, and the Albanian side is led by Ymer Minxhozi, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation stressed that cooperation in the field of education, science and culture has an important role in the development of good-neighborly relations to which the Yugoslav side attaches paramount importance. It is Yugoslavia's wish to establish and develop such cooperation with neighboring Albania. Guided by this desire, the conclusion of a program of cooperation between the governments of our two countries in these areas was mooted on several occasions because we believe that this is the right way to develop this cooperation on the principles of reciprocity and mutual advantage.

He also stressed that we are advocating cooperation on principled foundations and a program of cooperation in which all sections of our community, all our socialist republics and both provinces, the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, as well as the Albanian people and the Yugoslav people who live as minorities in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, will have a place.

VIDIC, PZPR'S CZYREK DISCUSS PARTY, STATE TIES

LD252208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Polish relations and the cooperation between the LCY and the PUWP are developing successfully in keeping with the well-known principles, League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency member Dobrivoje Vidic and Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek said in a meeting here today. Czyrek is on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

Vidic and Czyrek pointed out the need for the further promotion of bilateral cooperation and exchanged views on a number of topical international issues. Vidic highlighted problems of international economic relations, Yugoslavia's activities in the movement of non-aligned countries and cooperation in the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

Czyrek spoke about the PUWP'S activities to implement the conclusions of the 9th extraordinary party congress, socialist reconstruction and the need to carry out economic and social reforms in Poland on the basis of accord.

NVA'S STRELETZ ARRIVES FOR FRIENDSHIP VISIT

LD251243 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR National People's Army (NVA), led by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Army's Main Staff, arrived in Belgrade today for a several-day long friendship visit to the SFRY. The visit is taking place at the invitation of Colonel General Petar Gracanin, assistant federal secretary for national defense [as received] and chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and reciprocates the GDR visit by a Yugoslav Army delegation in November 1982.

Colonel General Streletz and Colonel General Gracanin held the first of their talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER WELCOMED, MEETS LEADERS

## Arrival Remarks

LD260905 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (JANA) -- The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison stressed the need for the countries of the Non-aligned Movement to intensify their efforts to confront the plots being hatched by imperialism against the aims of this movement and its peoples' aspirations for security, peace, and stability.

In a speech he delivered at a ceremony held to welcome the Libyan Arab delegation at the headquarters of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yugoslavia in Belgrade yesterday, he said that cooperation by the countries of the movement is the only solution for the tension that the world is witnessing. He added that the Libyan Arab delegation's visit to Yugoslavia stresses the desire to develop the existing relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries, which are built on the bases laid down by the brother leader of the revolution and the late president of Yugoslavia, Josep Broz Tito.

In his speech the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison praised Yugoslavia's friendly stands and support and backing for the Arab cause and its firm stand alongside the Libyan Arab people in challenging all the plots being hatched against them by American imperialism and its agents in the region.

He spoke about the role of both the Jamahiriya and Yugoslavia in the Nonaligned Movement. He said that because they are two active members in this movement, the Jamahiriya and Yugoslavia have a major responsibility not only to their peoples but also the other peoples within the movement. He explained that the world is witnessing a vicious imperialist assault and the small peoples are being exposed to aggression, invasion and occupation, for during last year a number of states active in the Nonaligned Movement were exposed to invasion, and their progressive regimes were altered. He said the best proof of this is what had happened in Grenada and what the American imperialism is trying to do against Jamahiriya and Nicaragua.

The Yugoslav foreign minister delivered a speech in which he welcomed the Libyan Arab delegation and stressed Yugoslavia's desire to develop relations of cooperation with the Jamahiriya. He also stressed the Yugoslav peoples' stand on the side of the Libyan Arab people in confronting all plots aimed at their security, stability, and choices. He said that we in Yugoslavia highly appreciate the Jamahiriya's efforts to bolster the Nonaligned Movement and its support for the causes of freedom everywhere.

#### Dizdarevic-At-Turayki Talks

LD251654 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG)-- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr 'Ali Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have exchanged views on various aspects of Yugoslav-Libyan relations and cooperation and on topical questions pertaining to international political and economic life.

The meeting between the two foreign ministers, who were accompanied by their associates, passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere which is characteristic of the high level of development of Yugoslav-Libyan relations.

During the exchange of views on the international situation both sides expressed concern over the present tension in the world and its negative implications for peace and security in the world. The present focal points of crisis were also discussed. Both ministers expressed concern over the continued Iraqi-Iranian war and pointed out the need for fresh efforts to be made to halt this conflict.

The present alarming situation in Lebanon was also discussed. The two foreign ministers carried out a thorough exchange of views on the development of the situation in the Middle East and on the present development of the situation in Africa in general and the Maghreb in particular. In this context they discussed the situation in the Mediterranean. The problem of Cyprus also attracted the attention of the two ministers. In this connection they stressed the need to preserve the integrity, independence and sovereignty of nonaligned Cyprus. The Yugoslav Libyan dialogue also discussed conditions in the south of Africa.

Both sides stressed that the solution of these outstanding questions can be sought on the principles of the policy and recommendations of nonaligned meetings. In this connection they pointed out the need to intensify the activity of the Nonaligned Movement in its quest to find a solution to overcome the present focal points of crisis in the world.

Discussing the situation in the Mediterranean, both sides attached special importance to the forthcoming meetings of Mediterranean countries. In this context they stressed the importance of the Mediterranean countries' ministerial conference.

In discussing various aspects of the present state of international economic relations, the two ministers pointed out the difficult position of the developing countries and the need to resolve relations between the North and the South as soon as possible.

In the discussion of bilateral relations they assessed that Yugoslav-Libyan cooperation is developing very successfully on the basis of mutual interests and that extensive possibilities exist for this cooperation to be further enhanced and expanded. Certain problems were discussed and it was agreed that their solution should be tackled as quickly as possible so that long-term cooperation can be developed as successfully as possible through joint agreements and specific tasks carried out.

In this connection they stressed the need for a meeting of the delegations of finance ministers and of other bilateral meetings to be held as soon as possible. The need was particularly stressed for a meeting to be held between representatives of the foreign affairs ministries so that the questions pertaining to the existing consular convention can be discussed.

#### 14 IRREDENTISTS SENTENCED, 1 FOUND NOT GUILTY

LD251622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Summary] Pec, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- The bench of five at the Pec District Court, presided over by Judge Orhan Basa, today pronounced sentences on 14 members of the enemy group answering charges of subversive activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The first three defendants, students Adem Grabovci, Redzep Keljmendi, and Zenelj Kadrija, were found guilty and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. The fourth defendant, Dzemailj Fetahaj, was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment, Vehbi Fetahaj was sentenced to 4 years and Muharem Fetahaj to 3 years imprisonment. Sentences of 2 years imprisonment were passed on Isa Hasan Metaj and on Fahrija Brdina. Demo Fetahaj and Musa Hasanaaj will spend 18 months in prison, while Bljerim Murici was sentenced to 1 year imprisonment. Miftar Fetahaj was sentenced to 6 months and Avdi Avdimetaj to 5 months imprisonment. With the exception of Muharem and Miftar Fetahaj, who are agricultural workers, all other people sentenced are students.

Because of a lack of evidence, agricultural worker Adem Keljmendi was found not guilty.

#### TRIAL OF 10 IRREDENTISTS OPENS IN PRISTINA

LD180357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Pristina, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- The trial is to begin in Pristina tomorrow of a group of 10 people accused of enemy activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. By the end of the month members of three more underground organizations -- Movement for the Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia, the so-called National Liberation Front, and the New Kosovo -- will find themselves in the dock.

In this connection, the Pristina RILINDJA says the names of these organizations show hostility, demagoguery, megalomania, sinister objectives, hallucinations, and sick ambitions of nationalistic blindness, and their platform is in essence identical with the objectives of the most extreme reactionary circles in our country and abroad.

Among the defendants there are people who earlier were sentenced for enemy activity and who are sworn enemies, but there are also indoctrinated young people whom the former led astray. The accused members of the Movement for an Albanian Republic in particular were involved in creating anti-Serb and anti-Yugoslav sentiments with the basic objective of wrecking the brotherhood, unity, equality, and togetherness of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. They planned the establishment of armed groups and the use of force to detach the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo from Yugoslavia and unite it with Albania so as to create a "greater state" of Albanians along fascist and Stalinist lines. It can be seen from the material found on them that they consider themselves to be "a section of the Albanian Worker's Party" with the result that their actions against our country tally with the objectives and propaganda emanating from the leadership of the People's Republic of Albania.

The illusions of the so-called National Liberation Front went even further. The leaders of this organization thought that the actions that they were undertaking to spread nationalism and irredentism would create the conditions "for the mobilization of people's masses in Kosovo." In order to carry out their sinister objectives, the members of all these enemy organizations were ready, to give life their sinister and perfidious objectives, to cooperate with the black devil himself, RILINDJA concludes. They maintained links with the most reactionary and most extreme quarters and organizations abroad, to whom they sold themselves and whom they served. They will all answer charges before the people's court and, depending on the gravity of their guilt, get the punishment they deserve. The hardest sentence, the hardest punishment, however, will be the punishment meted out by the people, by the working class, the young people, all citizens, and all nations and nationalities who are increasingly aware of the deceit and masks with which the enemy wanted to wrap its evil intentions and actions. The Albanian people in particular sharply denounce and persistently fight against nationalism and irredentism, that evil which in this very place caused the biggest harm, says, among other things, RILINDJA in the commentary which it will carry in its tomorrow's issue, entitled "Evil Before the Court."

#### MARKOVIC TALKS WITH MEMBERS OF SOPOT AKTIVS

LD251625 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with the economic and political aktiv of the Sopot Municipality, one of the three least developed out-of-town municipalities in Belgrade. In the afternoon Dragoslav Markovic spoke to the municipal political aktiv.

#### SERBIAN ASSEMBLY ELECTS VUHTI NEW KOSOVO VP

LD261021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0831 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 26 June (TANJUG) -- During the joint session of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly today, which is still in progress, Bajram Vuhti was elected vice president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, while Miodrag Veljkovic was elected a member of the delegation of the Serb Assembly in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly.